The WOMAN VOTER

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"Citizenship Means Service"

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CONFERENCE ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR

By Florence Kirlin,
Executive Secretary of the Indiana League

The second Conference on the Cause and Cure of War was held in Washington early in December. Mrs Charles N. Teetor, of Hagerstown, Mrs. W. S. Lockhart of Indianapolis, and I, were delegates from the Indiana League. Mrs. Catt in opening the meeting on Monday morning, December fifth, said that there is a progress of the human race; that we have climbed upward and we still are climbing; that this progress has not come by chance but is a part of the divine scheme of things; and that it is a privilege to work toward those movements which help in this upward trend. As I attended the sessions of the Conference I felt that I was indeed favored in being never so slightly connected with an organization which was building toward World Peace and a better understanding of international problems.

The Conference was divided into two sections. The first section was devoted to a discussion of the general problem of security, arbitration, and disarmament. The speakers constructed the theoretical background necessary for an understanding of these three factors in World Peace, and discussed the agencies that now exist for their advancement. Dr. James T. Shotell, of Columbia University, speaking on "Security," said that the one thing we in the United States could now do to forward the cause of arbitration and disarmament was to revise our code of neutrality. Under our existing code of national neutrality, it is the free privilege of any citizen to ship munitions to either of the belligerents. Since the Locarno treaties have made possible the determination of the aggressor nation we should revise our code so that no munitions or war supplies would be shipped to the nation which by its own act is the self-confessed aggressor. Under the present system of neutrality we become the potential accomplice of the aggressor. By keeping entirely out of all disputes we limit the possibility of disarmament among other countries, since it would be the stronger and probably the aggressor nation which could secure the supplies from private concerns in the United States. The revised policy of neutrality would leave the

Continued on page two

THE STATE SCHOOL CRISIS

By Frank R. Elliott,
Indiana University

The state education survey commission, after weeks of detailed examination into the affairs of Indiana and Purdue universities and the two state normal schools, has reported to Governor Ed. Jackson, that there is little duplication in the work of the state schools, small waste, extremely heavy instructional load, and financial state support far below the average state income of universities in the north central states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio.

The findings of the survey commission bear out the contention of the university and normal school administrators for a number of years that state school income is inadequate to meet the demands and to maintain the educational institutions on a par with competing institutions of neighboring states. Interested alumni of the four state schools of Indiana recently made an investigation of the situation in their respective institutions and published a circular entitled "A Crisis" in which they set out the services and needs of these schools. To the credit of the institutions, they found that the two universities and the two state normal schools are serving directly in some way approximately one-third of the entire population of Indiana and are of less tangible value to nearly all of the rest of the state's people.

After presenting some of the definite, tangible values of the state schools, the alumni in their report say, "but what is human life worth? How can you estimate the value of an institution which trains the great majority of the state's physicians, surgeons, dentists, and many of its nurses, and offers specialized hospital facilities? What is money without health?"

"Again, are your children to be taught by the best trained teachers? Would anything less than this satisfy you? Your answer proves that the value of the best teacher training is incalculable."

The alumni also state, "it is a mistake to stint and starve so vital a need as education. It is neither necessary nor wise in a state which spends $112,600,000 a year on luxuries. The cost of higher education is a mere fraction of the total tax bill. The taxpayer who pays $100 devotes only eighty cents each to Purdue and Indiana uni-

Continued on page two

CONFERENCE ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR

Continued

decision in the hands of our own executives and not to the World Court or to Leagues of Nations.

In the discussion of the economic cause of war it was pointed out that there is no such regulation of international business, as there is governmental regulation of business within a country. The result of regulatory measures within a country is an amphasis on co-operation rather than on rivalry. It is necessary that there be some regulation of business between countries, because we fear of losing the supply or raw materials necessary for economic existence, produces much of the friction between nations. One way in which this fear can be alleviated is to make reciprocity treaties. For instance, we could agree with Great Britain that we would supply their mills with cotton provided we are supplied with rubber. We would work toward an international code of trade practices which will tend to regulate tariff barriers, and to eliminate unfair competition among nations.

In speaking on "Arbitration" James G. MacDonald of the Foreign Policy Association, pointed out: (1) that we of the United States were leaders in the cause of arbitration for a hundred and twenty-five years; (2) that now we are standing still or retrograding; and (3) that we are now dead weights on progress. He urged that we as individuals and in our organizations study the factors which account for our change of attitude since 1905 so that we can clear up the confusion that prevails.

The second section of the Conference dealt with our foreign policy. The history and present policy of our government toward the Phillipines, China, Japan, and Latin American, especially Mexico, were presented, and discussed impartially. The international debt settlement was considered in its sentimental and purely economic aspects; and a brief summary of the Lausanne Treaty and conditions in Turkey was given. Our mistakes were pointed out and constructive suggestions were made for our future policy. It was especially interesting to hear Professor Patterson of the Wharton School of Commerce, University of Pennsylvannia, state that a complete concellation of all war debts would have been the soundest economic policy. He asserted that further modification of the Dawes plan must be made. He very carefully pointed out that any general breakdown of the European economic system would be disastrous to us. Therefore, it is only prudent for us to do all that we can to prevent such a breakdown.

The Conference was undoubtedly a success and it was the consensus of opinion among the delegates who had attended the first Conference that we have travelled far since that time. A practical program for the peaceful settlement of international disputes is certainly, tho' gradually taking definite shape. The speakers were all very hopeful and they all agreed that there is real progress in Europe toward the Peace of the World. They were not so optimistic concerning our contribution toward that progress.

I have mentioned in this very brief and totally inadequate account of the Conference, the things that impressed me the most. There was so much for me to learn and assimilate, that I felt that the saturation point of my ability to absorb information had been reached. The contact with people who are superlatively well informed on these subjects and who are actively engaged in forwarding the cause of peace, was an experience I shall never forget.

STATE SCHOOL CRISIS

Continued

versities and only forty cents to the two state normals combined. The additional support of the state schools represents merely the price of a few good cigars to the average taxpayer."

The four state schools have set out their needs in budgets filed with the state budget clerk. These budgets have been prepared after painstaking investigation by department heads and school officials. The amounts requested represent actual needs and the minimum amount necessary for the effective functioning of the schools. In making out the Indiana University budget, for instance, school officials have been guided by the findings of a competent outside builder who has carefully surveyed the university property and submitted estimates on the cost of improvement and repairs. Department heads have gone into details of their requests showing just what items of equipment and supplies are needed to bring their departments up to standard; what books and periodicals are needed to make the libraries adequate; and what men are needed for research and teaching to meet the demands which the state is now placing upon the university.

"The commission reports the all too obvious facts," says President W. L. Bryan, of Indiana University, referring to the report of the education survey commission, "that our institutions are woefully behind in money for buildings, equipment, books, and men." President Bryan disapproves the commission's suggestion for the removal of the professional schools to Indianapolis, on the ground that such action would be "unwise, impracticable, and expensive," and out of accord with practices in other states.

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Edited by Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield

Editorial

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

In accordance with the National League recommendations for legislative work, the Indiana League chooses from the recommendations for state legislation adopted by the national convention, whatever legislation is most needed. State Leagues may find it advisable to work for laws which have not been recommended by the National department or committee. No measures in any way in opposition to any portion of the national program may be included in state programs.

At the state convention in March, 1926, the Indiana League chose three measures to sponsor in the 1927 meeting of the General Assembly: (1) the Sterilization Bill introduced by Senator Holmes; (2) bills which would provide for the equalization of educational opportunity such as one providing for a larger tax unit, a large area of supervision and any measures which protect or advance the present teacher training requirements; and (3) to work for ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

In the National Convention in May it was decided that it is not advisable for the League to work for a sterilization bill until the litigation that is going on in states where such measures have been adopted has been settled. It is the general belief that ratification by Indiana of the Federal Child Labor Amendment cannot be secured at this time. These two decisions have left us with only one legislative measure to support actively; namely, the equalization of educational opportunity bills.

However, it is necessary for the League to be very energetic in protecting some of the measures it has helped to secure at other times. For instance, an amendment to the school attendance and child labor law is being written. We must be prepared to fight such an amendment if it tends to destroy the efficacy of the original act. As yet no bills have been prepared attacking the probation law, but as it frequently has been a target, it behooves us to watch for any such movement. Bills repealing and modifying the Direct Primary are sure to be presented. We should study the Direct Primary and be prepared to act as individuals, if not as an organization, to protect the present law.

MATERNAL INSTINCT NOT A SAFE GUIDE IN BABY CARE

By Ada E. Schweitzer, M. D.
Director, Child Hygiene Division,
Indiana State Board of Health

Mothers no longer consider maternal instinct alone a safe guide in caring for their babies. They are eager for information concerning correct care.

The Child Hygiene Division of the Indiana State Board of Health has as one of its activities since the acceptance of Federal Aid under the Maternity and Infancy Act offered instruction by physicians and nurses in "Mothers Classes." A series of five lectures and demonstrations include importance of early medical and dental consultation and the following of advice given, details of personal hygiene, of preparation for birth in the home, arrangement of the room, supplies, etc. Things that may assist the physician if no nurse can be had, importance of correct nutrition both of the expectant mother and her new baby, habit forming, weaning, and the menus for children up to school age, importance of the prevention of infections and the regular examination by a physician, are explained.

The need for this instruction is expressed by a physician who says, "The practice of obstetrics in X county is very unsatisfactory. Eighty or ninety per cent of women are advanced in labor before physician is called. The younger generation of mothers can be taught prenatal care, but you cannot tell the older generation anything. I will be very glad to give you any information possible." Conditions in this county have been partly due to difficult communication and transportation, and partly to lack of information. Even where the physician refuses to care for cases that do not consult him early, he can instruct only the expectant mothers who come to him.

In one county five expectant mothers busily took notes during the lectures and demonstrations. Some time later they all reported birth of healthy babies and commendation by their physicians of their own helpfulness and preparation. One woman says, the demonstrations were so carefully made that anyone could understand them and could in the average home make the preparations suggested. Since March 1924 from eight to fourteen series of classes have been held in each of seventy-seven counties, enrolling over 39,000 women. In the spring of 1926 more than 3,000 girls in Indiana Colleges were given this course. On request of parents and instructors demonstrations for high school girls have been made in many places.

The maternal mortality rate in Indiana has been going down in the past three years more rapidly than before. The state ranks fourth from the lowest. The medical colleges are giving obstetrics the emphasis its importance warrants. Fatal damaging results of childbirth are being replaced by mothers living and well, and living healthy babies.

MICHIGAN CITY LEAGUE

The motive force in our League is the executive board and the splendid dinners served each month is what puts the "executive" into the board. What of that? Do not the Rotary, Kiwanis, Optimists' clubs depend on a similar stimulant, only administered more frequently?

Certain it is that out of the well fed being springs a desire for further endeavor, not only physieally but mentally, and it is to this well fed intent that we owe the healthy activities of our study group chairmen. Maybe it is the close relationship "eating" bears to Living Costs or what is more probable, the inspiration gained from the scholarly address in October of Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin—certain it is that the Living Costs Study Group is very alert and has already considered the Norris Bill, the Ladd Proposal, etc., concerning Muscle Shoals, with the result that unanimously the group affirms the stand taken by the National League for Federalownership of this great national asset. Uncle Sam's breakfast, too, has not been overlooked and at each meeting of this group one of the artcles of food listed on that menu has been served and the laws relating thereto reviewed.

The Social Hygiene group received a strong stimulus form a stirring address given in November by Bernard Roloff, Superintendent of the Social Hygiene League of Chicago, and has arranged an intensive line of study for the winter.

November saw us engaged in ballot marking classes ulus from a stiring address given in November by January will bring us our one big social feature, the annual dinner party, when we will forget for the only time in the year the real work of the League and indulge in a travelogue to the Holy Land. The last of January marks the day of our citizenship school, furnished by the State in recognition of our paid obligation to headquarters. How have we done it? Principally through the sale of good government bonds and the proceeds from the comedy—"Her Honor, the Mayor" staged early in October, which was a brilliant success artistically and financially.—Excerpt from a letter from Michigan City League.

LOCAL LEAGUE FINANCE

The local league finance committee is responsible for: (1) raising the League's budget plus the state quota; (2) carrying out all finance plans made; (3) collecting and forwarding individual dues to the state; and (4) keeping in touch with the district or state finance vhairman. Each local league should have finance chairman Each local league should have League should co-operate with this committee to make its work effective.

The ideal plan for each local league is to do its money raising during one week or month, **at the beginning** of its fiscal year. Now is the time to plan to raise the money for the next fiscal year. The moral effect on the members of having all their money-raising work behind them and of knowing just what income they can depend on is incalculable. It puts solid ground under their feet and enables the executive board to lay long-range plans instead of living from hand to mouth. If this concentrated effort is not possible, the money should be raised by continuous effort, and the state quota should be paid in regular monthly installments. Regular payments to the state and by the state to the National are essential to the stability of our work.

The general finance plan of the entire League organization will only succeed if the state and local finance committees carefully nurse it; if the membership at large understands it, accepts it cordially and works at it, also this membership is very widely increased.

INDIANAPOLIS LEAGUE

The Indianapolis League of Women Voters had the largest atendance in its history at a Christmas Luncheon on December 20th, when Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon, talked on Demagogues of Municipal Government. The meeting was held in the Claypool Hotel, with Mrs. C. C. Karrer in charge of arrangements.

This meeting marked the opening of a series of lectures which will be given in Indianapolis this winter on the subject of Muncipal Government. The meetings are being financed by ten dollar contributions from persons deeply interested in the League.

Dr. Charles Merriam, head of the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago, will give another of the lectures.

A study group on Municipal Government meets on alternate Tuesdays. Mrs. Ralph E. Carter, a sister of Dr. Hall, has been a popular speaker at the study meeting.

Mr. Augustus Lynch Mason, who wrote the present Indianapolis City Charter, has been deeply interested in the study group, and has contributed articles of his own on the government of Indianapolis, and his book, "Guiding Prinsiples for American Voters.

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Your legislators are elected to represent you. Are you satisfied with the manner in which they are fulfilling this trust?

Write to your own legislators, giving them your point of view on questions of interest. Check their activities to determine how faithfully they are carrying out your desires.

The legislators alone are not responsible for Indiana laws—each citizen must bear a share of the burden. Are you sufficiently well informed to do so? If not, now is the time to begin to secure such information.

Legislative Number

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Have You Kept The Goal in View?

"1. A budget, no matter how small.

2. A monthly payment on quota to state.

3. A regular meeting of the board of directors.

4. A definite program to be carried on in open meetings. (Dates and committees in charge to be appointed two months in advance)

5. At least one study group. (Outlines available from the state headquarters.)

6. Educational survey of county.

N. B. Keep data on the above projects. This information will enable each League to make a definite report at the state convention."

Last spring the board of directors of the Indiana League approved this simple plan of work for the year,—a goal for each local organization,—and published it in the July VOTER.

Two Months of the Year yet Remain.

For the League that has kept the goal in view the running will be easy. For the organization that has temporarily lost sight of the goal there is yet time to win. An inventory is good for every association for it enables it to see just how it stands with the world. Plan to build on a bed rock foundation. From the financial point of view each League should look forward to the day when it will be self-sustaining; that is, supported by membership dues. A drive for members at this season when the activities of the League are at their heighth will re-invigorate each League and help it to attain the goals.

Frances Doan Streightoff, President

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IS THERE A PUBLIC CONSCIENCE

By Mary N. Hatfield

When the Child Labor Amendment was voted down in the last meeting of the General Assembly there were those who professed to believe that the State would maintain its individual high standard in laws protecting children. Now it seems that people are tiring of the whole matter. Have they been deceived by untrue statistics? Why is there so much apathy on the questions of child welfare?

Why is an effort made in every legislature to tear down, rather than to build up, protective laws for children and for school attendance? The schools, always operating with insufficient funds, have their problems with certain misfit children who are forced into school. The public must realize that the schools should be fitted to meet the situation.

The legislative committee of the League has been kept very busy in the last few weeks trying to block the attempts of certain misguided legislators to lower the standards that prevail under the existing child labor and school attendance law. Recent reports compiled by Miss Blanche Merry, state attendance officer, show that from 1921 through 1926, there has been a steady improvement in all of the factors that help in eliminating illiteracy.

1. There were more children in school in 1925-26 than in 1921.
2. Approximately eight times as many employment certificates were issued in 1921 as in 1926.
3. In 1925-26, 98.8 per cent of all the students enrolled were accounted for; in 1921-22 the percentage was 96.9.
4. The average percentage of attendance increased from 93.5 in 1921-22 to 96.3 in 1925-26.
5. The average number of days lost by each child in 1921-22 was 10.4; in 1925-26, 6.1

The comparison is hardly accurate because many more attendance districts are represented in the 1925-26 report than in the 1921-22 report. This means that much more improvement has actually been made than is indicated by the figures quoted.

One of the bills which has been worrying the legislative committee makes it mandatory for the issuing officer to issue a permit to any child who is fourteen years old and has completed the eighth grade to do farm or domestic labor upon the request of the parent or guardian. If such a bill should become a law, it would not be necessary for any child in the rural districts to go to high school. In view of the fact that 97.9 per cent of the elementary school graduates who do not attend high school come from the counties, it certainly would not be wise to permit more children from the counties to leave school upon graduating from the 8th grade.

Several other bills which, if they become laws, will materially lessen the effectiveness of the school attendance and child labor law and therefore lower our educational standards, are pending. The League, through its legislative committee, is striving to prevent the passage of such bills.

At least one bill has been introduced that would abolish the state probation department. The state probation department has saved the state many times the cost of its maintenance and at the same time has rendered local departments more efficient so that they in turn are saving the local communties large sums of money. State wide efficient probation work can only be obtained through state supervision of this work. This has been thoroughly demonstrated by the improvment in local probation work since the inauguration of the state department. Having obtained state supervision, having proved its efficiency and economy, having demonstrated its ability to save both children and money, this department must be retained and our efforts used to increase its effectiveness.

During the last few years Indiana has been the object of much adverse criticism. Some of this comment is probably deserved, but, Indiana does have some very fine institutions, and the school attendance and child labor law is one of them. Can Indiana afford to lower in any way the relatively few standards which constitute her claim to a favorable ranking with the other states?

Mexican Land and Petroleum Laws

Probably no question of State has stirred the American people during the present administration so much as the diplomatic controversy with the Mexican Government over the land and petroleum laws, recently enacted by the Mexican Congress and promulgated by President Calles.

The United States charges that the new laws are retroactive of rights and interests already acquired, under the assumption of permanency. Mexico answers these charges with two very pointed statements.

First, the laws are neither retroactive nor confiscatory. They do not limit the acquirement of more property, but principally, they provide that in relation to property rights in Mexico foreigners must resort to Mexican courts for settlement of disputes, which arise instead of calling upon their own governments as in the past.

Second, if the United States Government does believe the laws will work injustice, the time to protest is when the injustices occur and not now.

Both of these points must be given consideration. In the United States foreigners must seek redress for wrongs in American courts, we do not permit Mexicans to call on their government to take "stern measures" when a Mexican is aggrieved.

The Mexican Alien Land Law provides that within a zone one-hundred kilometers, or sixty-two miles, along the national boundaries, and fifty-two kilometers along the coast lines, no foreigners shall acquire ownership of lands. This is not a new law, nor an anti-foreign measure. It is the reaffirmation and the enforcement of an old principle coming down from Colonial times. A foreigner now holding such lands may hold this land throughout his life time, thereby his right is not confiscated or nullified. His right to give that land to his heirs is also recognized. The heir comes into possession of the property, but must dispose of it within a period of five years. The law also provides that in order to acquire ownership elsewhere, that is, out of that prohibited zone, or to acquire stock in a corporation owning lands, or to acquire any concession to develop natural resources, a foreigner must sign a pledge that in any question affecting the ownership of such property, he will forego the privilege of appealing to his own government, and will submit his claim, in so far as it affects the property, to the laws and courts of Mexico. Violation of this pledge will result in forfiture of his rights to the Government.

The law does not require those who now own property to sign this pledge, but their heirs must either sign it, or become Mexican citizens by naturalization, or dispose of their property within five years. The law further provides that fifty per cent, or more of the stock of any company owning land shall not be acquired by aliens, however an alien already holding stock in excess of that possession may keep it until death or a corporation may keep it for ten years. Contracts previously made by the Government are not affected.

Foreigners owning any property rights in Mexico shall, within a year after the publication of this law, give to the Government a statement of such ownership in order to afford complete official registry. Those failing to comply shall be deemed to have acquired the property after the passage of the law, and hence subject to its provisions.

This last provision has brought protest from the State Department, and Mexico interprets the protest to mean that there are foreigners holding property in Mexico which has not been acquired by honorable process, and hence are not willing to have the searchlight of an official registration of that property by the offices of the Mexican Government, and hence are appealing to the United States to protect their interests.

The Petroleum Act provides that the ownership of all mineral fields of the earth is vested in the nation which shall grant concessions to persons and corporations desiring to exploit such subsoil treasures. Such developments shall be carried out under regulation designed to secure proper development, the prevention of waste and the maintenance of sanitary conditions. Owners already having begun development shall receive the concessions for the use of subsoil rights for a period of fifty years with the privilege of renewal for another fifty years. Concession shall be granted without charge and subject only to normal taxes, the payment of the existing scale of royalties and proper regulations.

This law, the United States charges, is confiscatory and retroactive, and threatens to withdraw recognition of the Calles Government and revocation of the Embargo on Arms.

At the present writing, the mind of the American people seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of settling this question by arbitration. The United States citizens have millions of dollars invested in Mexico but to withdraw recognition of the Government and lift the Embargo on Arms would likely bring a revolution in Mexico, and the collapse of the present Government. Thus the Latin American people would have reason to question our good intentions and give impetus to those claims that we have imperialistic designs on Latin America.

The Nicaraguan situation is another question. Under the claim that American lives and property are in danger the United States has a large naval force in Central American waters and American marines are in control of the Nicaraguan capital. The two questions for American people to decide concerning Nicaragua are: Are our interests sufficiently great to justify the arousing of international enmities? Are these interests being protected in the way least likely to provoke world wide resentment?

Mrs. W. S. Lockhart.

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Editorial

POLITICAL ABILITY

Mr. Owen Dale Young said at the time he was mentioned as a candidate for Governor of New York: "To hold public office effectively requires political knowledge and political experience. I have neither. I hope I may never undertake a job for which my experience has not fitted me." Was he right in this statement?

Some of the best governors and presidents have brought to office no long service in other public positions. Nearly all of Abraham Lincoln's extraordinary knowledge of men and ways of dealing with them was gained outside the range of his political activities.

We are far from the idea that any man is entitled to hold any office that he can get, regardless of experience or ability. There is such a thing, however, as general ability, and the possession of this creates the presumption of specialized ability. Politicians will never be able to persuade the country that they have a monoply of political knowledge or aptitude.

The Indiana League of Women Voters does not urge the appointment of women on the city and state boards and commissions just to get a woman into the place; the League believes that a fair appointment of women with men on political boards will bring a balance of judgement which will work for the common good.

A number of women have seen that under the existing laws providing for the participation of women in party politics, women do not have an equal opportunity with men. The League when first organized sponsored a bill called the "50-50" bill which was designed to give women an equal participation in the political party organization. It provided that in the precinct the one who received the highest number of votes became precinct chairman; the one of the opposite sex who received the next highest number of votes became vice-chairman. The same provision was made in the ward, county, district, and state organization. Both the chairman and vice-chairman could vote for the chairman of the next highest political division.

A bill very similar to this one has been introduced in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly and individual members of the League are working for its passage. Since the measure was not passed by the Convention last spring the League as an organization cannot actively support it.

It is true that women can do very effective work through the political parties, but under existing conditions they do not have the opportunity to be as influential as they should be.

THE LEAGUE'S STAND ON THE MEXICAN-NICARAGUA SITUATION

The Board of Directors of the National League, on January 19, sent the following message to President Coolidge, Secretary of state, Kellogg, and Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"The National Board of the League of Women Voters believes that the misunderstandings existing between the government of the United States and the governments of Mexico and Nicaragua could be settled in the interest of international harmony if the matters disputed were submitted to arbitration before whatever international commission, court, committee, or agency shall be acceptable to the interested governments. Aand it urges that the government of the United States should follow this course."

This clear cut defining of the position of the National League enables each local League to be very specific in its statement of the position the League maintains. Each League member should become familiar with the conditions that are causing the controversy and attempt to reach an unbiased opinion as to the merits of each country's contentions. A suggested reading list is printed elsewhere in this issue of the VOTER.

SHEPPARD—TOWNER WINS!

Mrs. Maude Wood Park, counselor on legislation for the National League of Women Voters, considers the action of the senate in extending the appropriation for the Sheppard Towner Act two years "A great victory for a short session." The federal appropriations provided for in the original Act of 1921 expires June 30, of this year, and the two-year extension carries the work until July 1, 1929.

Indiana is fortunate in that the General Assembly does not have to re-accept the policy of federal aid but only to appropriate the same amount as heretofore.

It is interesting to note that before the measure passed the Senate, state directors of maternity and infancy work held their fourth annual conference at the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor in Washington with approximately eighty state representatives in attendance. The subjects under consideration by the conference were the development of a permanent rural program in prenatal and natal care; making maternity and infancy work permanent; administration problems and maternity and infancy nursing problems.

WHAT DO MOTHERS THINK ABOUT PEACE?

Who are they who dare to speak about Peace and a real striving toward world peace? The soldier, the brave youth of America, whose patriotism cannot be questioned, is one. There is another who dares wish for a psychology of thinking which will permit a real desire for peace. This person is the mother who has come with perhaps the truest bravery in the world through the valley of death to give life. This battle for life is the greatest feat of bravery known.

The mothers of Indiana have never been opposed to national defense. The mothers of Indiana believe in freedom of speech. The mothers of Indiana feel that with exceeding patriotism they should discuss methods of international law, arbitration, and pursuits which may lead to the abolishing of international distrust.

Indiana seems to be one of the places in the world where freedom of speech is frequently curtailed and chiefly by a few persons who speak not wisely, but exceedingly loud. Those who have actually been in the battlefield, and those who have given life are surely among those best deserving the honor to speak for the preservation of peace and certainly they should not be denied that privilege.

REFERENCES AND PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Social Hygiene

National League Publications:

"The Three Laws."

"Program of Committee on Social Hygiene," $.02

"Medical Measures," $.02

"Law Enforcement Measures," $.02

Mexican Situation

Mexico, an Interpretation, Carlton Beals. A very excellent book written by a man who has spent much time in Mexico and who has been intimately associated with its people.

Imperialism and World Politics, Dr. Parker Thomas Moon. This book presents the foreign policy of the United States and other countries and constitutes most interesting and stimulating reading.

Magazine references. Such magazines as **Current History, New Republic, Christian Century,** the **Nation,** contain authentic articles on the Mexico Nicaragua situation.

"American Property Rights in Mexico," Senate Document No. 96, 69th Congress, 1st Session. Government Printing Office.

Publications of the Foreign Policy Association, 18 E. 41st., New York City.

NOTE: Speakers on Mexico and other problems in connection with the foreign policy of the United States may be secured for a nominal fee through the Indiana Council on International Relations, 513 Illinois Building, Indianapolis. Mrs. Wm. S. Ehrich, chairman of the department of international co-operation to prevent war of the Indiana League is also available for speaking engagements.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, NATIONAL AND STATE

Miss Katharine Ludington of Lyme, Connecticut, has been made first vice-president of the National League to succeed Mrs. James Morrison, of Illinois who resigned. Mrs. Frank P. Hixon, of Lake City, Florida succeeds Miss Ludington as treasurer.

In the state League, three new appointments have been made. Mrs. W. A. Morris, of Frankfort, was appointed ninth district chairman in November and her appointment should have been announced in the December VOTER, but was unintentionally omitted. Mrs. J. M. Hocker of Terre Haute, has accepted the chairmanship of the fifth district; and Mrs. Walter A. Huffman, of Elkhart was elected secretary of the state League to fill the vacancy left by Mrs. Meifeld's resignation early in the year.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE LEAGUE

Mrs Charles Arthur Carlisle, of South Bend, is chairman of the state wide legislative committee. Mrs. T. J. Louden, of Bloomington was appointed chairman of the steering committee. Other members of the steering committee are: Mrs. Charles N. Teeter, Hagerstown, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Edna Christian, Indianapolis, second vice-chairman. Indianapolis members of the committee are: Mrs. George Finfrock, Mrs. Walter Greenough, Mrs. Kurt Pantzer, Mrs. Christian Olsen, Miss Sara Lauter, Mrs. Angela Moler, and Mrs. Russell Fortune.

The Steering Committee is a part of the general legislative committee. Other members of the state wide committee are: Mrs. James Larimore, Anderson; Mrs. Leroy O. Arnold, Peru; Mrs. D. M. Coppock, Peru; Mrs. Helen A. Guy, Remington; Miss Helen Benbridge, Terre Haute; Mrs. Eli Hagans, Greenfield; Mrs. Cora L. Saxon, Falmouth; Mrs. Robert VanNatta, Delphi; Mrs. W. S. Bittner, Bloomington; Mrs. Nora Nosler, Terre Haute; Mrs. Mary E. Shryer, Terre Haute; Mrs. Lula S. Halvorsen, Evansville; and Mrs. William Cullop, Vincennes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Three new publications from the National League have been received recently. Mrs. Bursch's address on "Electric Power and the Public Welfare" has been published and treats item three of the Living Costs Program in a thorough, fundamental, and delightfully entertaining way. "Changing the Constitution" by Dorothy Kenyon is a clear and concise study of the methods of amending the United States Constitution. "Explanation of the Child Welfare Program" of the National League is an ably "boiled-down" survey of many important child welfare matters and should be of valuable service to all members of child welfare committees. The program of the Child Welfare committee represents a colossal piece of work, and this publication enables one to understand it more easily.

STATEMENT OF FINANCE

The following Leagues have paid their entire quotas for the year 1926-27:

Michigan City	$300
Hagerstown	80
(and is going to make this $100)	
Princeton	70
Brookville	30

The following Leagues are paid to date—having paid approximately five-sixths of the quotas they accepted and pledged.

Elkhart, quota	$300
Evansville, pledge	150
Terre Haute, quota	300

The South Bend League is nearly paid up to date and promises to finish paying the largest sum of any league in the state, within the next few weeks. This accomplishment is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. J. E. Neff as a member of the state finance committee. Several other Leagues are paid nearly up to date.

Where does your League stand? Of the amounts pledged to the state League by the local organizations $1,250 remains to be paid. The state League needs this money by the first of March. The individual pledges have been paid promptly, only a little over $150 remaining to be collected.

The State League has operated as economically as possible and many of the activities which should have been followed and many of the opportunities for service and for expansion have been repudiated because of the lack of finanical resources. The present administration has paid a deficit of $750. Until December all bills were met before the tenth of the month in which they were due. This is an accomplishment of which to be proud, but it is essential that local leagues send in substantial payments on their quotas at once, if the state organization is to maintain this record. All local leagues should make arrangements to pay their entire quotas by the first of March.

CONVENTION PLANS

After thoughtful discussion the Board of Directors of the Indiana League decided to hold the Convention in May, in Elkhart, thus to encourage a larger attendance from the Leagues that are located in distant parts of the state.

The decision brings up a problem which must be solved. The fiscal year of the League ends March 15th, and naturally the budget allowed for this year was meant to cover the period ending with that date which means that this administration will have to operate for two months after the budget allowance has been exhausted. It means that the local leagues will have to pay one sixth of their quotas for the year 1927-28 before convention if the bills are met when due. Several leagues have volunteered to do this, but it will be necessary for several other leagues to do so if expenses are met as incurred. It will be to the advantage of each local league to have the Convention in May rather than in March, and it is hoped that each League can arrange to pay something on its quota for the year 1927-28 early in March or April.

The Year Book is in the process of being construct ed. Mrs. Streighoff is very eager to make the boo one of real value to each League member. With this aim in view study material, reference material program suggestions, etc., are being included. It will be a handbook of the League. If any member of the League who has any suggestion as to material to be included will send it to the state office, 613-17 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, it will be received gladly.

An advertising company of Indianapolis is securing the advertising. Any names of firms that might desire advertising space in the Year Book will be forwarded from the state office to this company. It is essential that the Year Book have a large amount of advertising.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE WOMAN VOTER, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, EXCEPT AUGUST, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FOR OCTOBER 1, 1926.

State of Indiana County of Marion, SS.:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Frances Doan Streightoff, President, Indiana League of Women Voters, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the publisher of the Woman Voter and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Indiana League of Women Voters, 1410 Spink Arms Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, Frances Doan Streightoff, President, 1410 Spink Arms Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Editor, Mrs. Mary N. Hatfield, 1410 Spink Arms Hotel; Business manager, Florence Kirlin, 1410 Spink Arms Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address or if owned by more than one individual the names and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) Indiana League of Women Voters, Mrs. Frances Doan Streightoff, President, 1410 Spink Arms Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Executive secretary, Florence Kirlin, 1410 Spink Arms Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,
Mrs. Frances Doan Streightoff President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of Oct., 1926.
(SEAL) M. D. LARSH,
My commission expires Mar. 8, 1927. Notary Public.

BRANCH LEAGUE NEWS

The **Boomington** league has been having very interesting meetings. In November, Dr. W. W. Black of Indiana University addressed the League on "Rural Schools in Indiana." At the next meeting Miss Hudelson gave a report of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War held in Washington early in December.

The **Brookville** league has paid its entire quota to the state and recently sent in an additional amount for memberships. The League members have cooperated excellently with the state legislative committee.

Elkhart keeps its club house humming with League activities. At present the League is very much absorbed in plans for the state convention which is to be held in their club house in May. Arrangements will be perfected in March when both Mrs. Streightoff and Miss Harrison will be in Elkhart to confer with the members of the local league.

Evansville is always active, but has been especially so in the last few months. On November 22 they had a "Membership Tea" and unlike most membership teas, it was only for the members of the League who were paid to date. Everyone had a very good time and the party served the purpose for which it was intended; namely, to weld the members of the League into closer union. The Board of Directors of the Evansville League meets regularly, conducts a business session first, then the women have lunch together, and after lunch there is an open meeting, or the board members discuss informally general plans for the League. At the December meeting, Dr. Edna H. Edmondson spoke on "Child Welfare" and the talk was followed by a round table discussion. In the January meeting, Dale Russell of the state department of public instruction spoke on the educational situation in Indiana. Study groups on Living Costs and International Relations are being organized.

Fairview Township league met at the home of Mrs. Charles Combs, in Glenwood in December and entertained a number of guests. Mrs. F. A. Kennedy, of Connersville was the guest of honor and spoke on our international relations. In November the League discussed the national education program of the League and the National Education Bill.

The **Indianapolis** League of Women Voters will devote the majority of programs in general and special meetings this year and next to the problems of Municipal Government. Members of the Municipal Study Group furnished interesting and useful material, opinions from Munro, Bryce, Goodnow and others on personell of the City Council, at a meeting of the "Affairs of Indianapolis Committee" for hearing on the bill to change the system of electing councilors for Indianapolis. The League has not taken a stand on the question. Indianapolis at present elects nine councilmen at large. The present bill would mean a return to the Ward method of representation on the council. The present system in Indianapolis provides for a majority political representation. The proposed bill has no such provision. The Council would be increased from nine to fifteen, which would possibly mean unwieldiness, and would mean an added expense in salary. The whole problem is interesting to all students of political science. Dr. Charles E. Merriam, head of the Politcial Science Department of Chicago University will be the principle speaker at a Citizenship School early in March.

The **Michigan City** league departed from its strenuous program of study group meetings, executive board meetings, and open meetings on the League program, and indulged in a Travelogue, early in January. George O. Redpath spoke on his recent travels abroad at this annual banquet of the League. One hundred and twenty-five members, their husbands, and a few invited friends attended. The Michigan City papers gave the League splendid publicity. On February 5, the League will have the Citizenship School which the state League is furnishing in recognition of the early payment of its quota.

Mrs. Ora T. Ross entertained the **Rensselaer (Jasper** County) League in her home in December. Professor Robert Phillips of Purdue University addressed the League on the theme, "A Dream of Peace." On January 18th the League met at the home of Mrs. J. F. Hardman, and the Living Costs committee furnished the program. An "Uncle Sam Serves Tea" program was provided. Plans are being completed for the annual party of the League.

The **South Bend** League has been very active in the last few weeks. Mrs. Walter Greenough, of the state League spoke at a regular meeting of the South Bend Rotary Club on the subject: "Every Woman Citizen an Informed Voter." She told of the work of the League nationally and in Indiana and pointed out the necessity for co-operation from the men's organizations. On January 25 the annual bridge party of the League was given in the lovely home of Mrs. Charles Arthur Carlisle.

Terre Haute, like Michigan City, had the citizenship school provided by the State League in recognition of the early payment of one half its quota, in January. Study groups are being formed and plans made for the one social meeting of the year on February 22. Recently the League has had addresses on the problem of women in industry, and on the cause and cure of war. The League is given unusually fine publicity in the Terre Haute papers.

Valparaiso reports a most interesting year's work. Their last meeting was devoted to a discussion of living costs, and Mrs. Putnam showed how many different agencies handle each item of a breakfast menu.

The **Vincennes** league devoted its December meeting to social activity, and a fund was raised to distribute Christmas baskets among the needy poor.

The **Tippecanoe County** (LaFayette) League had a most interesting meeting early in January when they had two speakers on the subject "How May We Secure and Maintain World Peace?" Major McNair, Commandant at Purdue presented the military man's point of view and Dr. Sears of the department of history and economics presented a different view point. A great many people attended the meeting.

A number of the Leagues have sent in reports of their activities and newspaper clippings reporting their meetings. However, some of the Leagues have not done so, and hence the editor has not been able to include a very comprehensive review of their work. Each local league should have a "clipping" chairman who would be responsible for sending clippings of all newspaper publicity to the state office.

The WOMAN VOTER

Published by The Indiana League of Women Voters

INVENTORY

of the Indiana League of Women Voters for the year 1926-27 should be made at once. Check the activities of your League with the organization goals for the year. Examine the accomplishments of the General Assembly and check them with the League program. Catalogue your findings and use them as the basis for your report to state convention.

VOL. VII INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1927 NO. 3

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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International Co-operation to Prevent War—Mrs. William S. Ehrich, Evansville
Social Hygiene—Mrs. Ethel P. Clarke, Indianapolis
Efficiency in Government—Mrs. Sue Hamilton Yeaton, Indianapolis
New Voters—Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, Indianapolis
Finance—Miss Sara Lauter, Indianapolis
Organization—Mrs. L. L. Kolb, Peru

INTERVIEWS *with* Mrs. KNOX

This month's question:

"Is there any one delicacy that is universally liked by men, as well as by women and children?"

ONE of cookery's oldest and most interesting problems is that of providing dishes which are appetizing to *all* members of the family. This is true, particularly in the case of salads. I dare say that no dish is so often returned from the dining room unconsumed as the salad!

* * *

I HAVE given much study to the salad question because Knox Gelatine provides so many perfect answers to it! I have tried hundreds of different salads, made with my gelatine, which as you know is pure, unflavored, uncolored, and unsweetened and I have found many that are perfectly wonderful. One, in particular, I never tire of serving. It is always a great favorite with men, with women and with children. It is especially ideal for children because they love it—and it supplies them with the nutriment in important vegetables.

* * *

I CALL it "Perfection Salad". This combination of wholesome vegetables and Knox Gelatine makes a dish that's attractive to the eye, delicious to the taste and good for the health. I know of no salad more certain to delight your family or your guests. Why not try it? You only need one level tablespoonful of Knox Sparkling Gelatine to make six servings. If you buy a package there will still be enough gelatine left in the package to make three other desserts or salads. You will find delightful recipes in each package.

—Mrs. Knox

P. S.—And—may I send you my books containing dozens of unusual recipes and suggestions?

CHARLES B. KNOX GELATINE CO.
206 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

***Here is the recipe for* PERFECTION SALAD**

½ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup boiling water
¼ cup mild vinegar
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoonful salt
1 cup cabbage, finely shredded
1 cup celery, cut in small pieces
1 pimento, or red or green pepper, cut in small pieces

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Add vinegar, lemon juice, boiling water, sugar and salt. Strain, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into wet mold and chill. Remove to bed of lettuce leaves or endive. Garnish with mayonnaise dressing, or cut in cubes and serve in cases made of red or green peppers. A delicious accompaniment to cold sliced chicken or veal.

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
"The Highest Quality for Health"

The WOMAN VOTER

Published by The Indiana League of Women Voters

"Citizenship Means Service"

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LEGISLATIVE WORK OF THE LEAGUE

By Mrs. T. J. Louden,

Chairman of the Steering Committee

The Seventy-fifth session or the General Assembly of Indiana is drawing to a close as this report is written and with it the duties of the steering committee of the Indiana League of Women Voters. The members of this committee are making an effort to remain "on the job" and refrain from any tendency to become overly confident until the last scene is acted and the curtain is finally drawn upon the proceedings of the 1927 session of the General Assembly.

If the efforts of the members of the steering committee have been successful in any degree, due credit should be given to the splendid co-operation of our faithful President, our efficient executive secretary, the legislative chairman, Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, the members of our legislative committee, and the individual members of the League, many of whom have rendered great service through personal contact with their home senators and representatives. Mrs. Carlisle has been in Indianapolis whenever possible and has rendered invaluable assistance at crucial times.

In spite of the fact that at first glance the legislative program seemed to include a rather limited number of measures, the steering committee soon found that it was a well balanced program and one which afforded an endless amount of work. During the present session of the Assembly, there have been five attacks made upon the state attendance department and one attack made upon the state probation department. Three of these were introduced in the Senate and two in the House. Two were withdrawn and two indefinitely postponed. The other, Senate Bill 38 introduced by Senator Shank of DeKalb, Steuben, and Lagrange counties, is ready for third reading, and may still be called down, although this is not likely and if so, the measure would undoubtedly be defeated. This bill, if passed, would lower the compulsory school attendance age to fourteen years and would weaken the present effectiveness of the school attendance and child labor laws of Indiana, materially lowering the existing eductional standard.

While the members of the steering committee were directing their efforts to certain bills in the Senate, bill number 347 providing for the abolishment of the state attendance officer, slipped into the House and was reported back favorably by the committe on education to which it had been referred. A hurried conference with certain members of the House revealed that there was no great cause for alarm. In spite of this, one of the most heated arguments of the session took place when the bill was called up, February 25th, for second reading. Fortunately several members of the educational committee as well as other members of the House spoke against the bill and when it was put to a voice vote is was indefinitely postponed.

When the work of the steering committee began, an investigation was made concerning the status of the maternity and infancy act in Indiana and it was thought that an appropriation of the same amount as heretofore given would be all that was necessary. Later, word was received from Washington by Dr. Ada Sweitzer, Director of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health, that it would be necessary for the Assembly to provide for the continued acceptance of Federal Act in accordance with the amendment by Congress on January 22, 1927 which extends the provisions until July 1, 1929. The President of the League, and the chairman of the steering committee, made a hurried call upon Attorney General Gilliom whose ideas coincided with the above information, and who advised the introduction of a bill to amend Senate Bill No 258, known as the Beardsley Bill and passed on February 2, 1923, or the incorporation of a statement in the appropriation bill, which would indicate that a certain sum of the amount appropriated for the State Board of Health was to be used by the Child Hygiene Division to match the federal funds available under the extension of the Sheppard Towner Act. Consequently a statement was drawn up and presented to the Attorney General for approval and given to the chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, with the request that it be incorporated in the appropriation bill. This was done and the statement may be found on page fifteen of House Bill No. 129 which has passed the House and which will be acted upon in the Senate as a special matter of business on Tuesday, March 1st. Other bills which have been anxiously watched by members of the steering committee have been those which would affect the state board of education and the present direct primay law.

Not withstanding the loss sustained by the absence from the state of the two vice-chairmen of the steer-

Continued on page 4

A LITTLE PREACHMENT

By Elizabeth J. Hauser,
Fourth Vice-President
National League of Women Voters

Once in awhile—yes, twice in awhile—it behooves those who have official responsibility for the League of Women Voters to take account of stock. This is the inventory season for manufacturers and merchants; why not also for the League?—whose business is citizenship education and promoting government for the common good.

Where does this official responsibility lie? First and foremost in the presidents of local leagues and other elected officers, in the chairmen of Departments, standing and special committees; in the members of the state boards, and finally in the members of the National Board and the heads of Departments and Committees. Dependent upon the character of the organization with the States, there may be others—Congressional district directors, trustees, advisors, consultants.

Too many league members would reverse the order of its classification. They would begin with "The National," which they regard as an entity apart from the local members, apart almost (or so it sometimes seems) from the State branches. It should take only a moment's consideration, a few minutes' analysis, to destroy this misconception. The League of Women Voters is made up of the individual members of local and State Leagues. This is not only the obvious fact but it is stated in the articles of incorporation of the National League.

It would be helpful to a better understanding, if instead of thinking of Miss Sherwin, for instance, always and solely as President of the National body, we should think of her also as a member of the Cleveland, Ohio, League; of Miss Morgan as a member of the New York League as well as a National Vice-President; of Mrs. Hibbard not only as Director of the Fourth Region, but also as a member of the Winnetka, Ill., League. The services of National officers to their local leagues are necessarily limited by the demands imposed upon them by their positions on the National Board. This is likewise true of State officers, but "belonging" is a pre-requisite to holding office.

Having located official responsibility, the next step in the inventory might well be an inquiry into whether the program is imposed by the National Board. Part of the program and most of the Departments and Standing Committees were an inheritance from the League when it existed as a committee auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association and before it became an autonomous body.

A not inconsiderable part of the original legislative program has been written off by action of the Congress and the State Legislatures The Cable Act and in the happy instance of a few states, ratification of the Child Labor Amendent, equal guardianship laws and laws making women eligible to jury duty in many states are examples in point. Some of the inherited items have been dropped by orderly processes, others have been added by processes as orderly, with which informed "leaguers" are familiar.

The department of International Co-operation to Prevent War was set up by the National Convention in Baltimore in 1922, upon the initiative of one western State League. The Committee on Immigration which started as a special committee attained the status of a regular committee at the convention in St. Louis in 1926, also largely upon the initiative of one state, this time an eastern one.

The program is adopted by the Convention after notice of proposed changes has been sent to the State Leagues three months in advance of the biennial national meeting. The General Council has power to make modifications in non-Convention years, and the majority membership of the Council comes from the States. These facts should be borne in mind in connection with our inventory.

The program having been adopted by the delegates from the States in the National Convention, the obligation to provide material in support of it devolves upon the National Board of Directors in conjunction with heads of departments and Committees. At this stage of our stock taking, we become aware of two points of view; one, that entirely too much material is provided and that nobody reads it anyway; the other, that not enough material is provided to meet the constantly growing interest and demands. We must trust our National officers to operate safely somewhere between these extremes of opinion.

LEGISLATIVE WORK OF THE LEAGUE

Continued from page 3

ing committee, and the lack of former legislative experience of the majority of its members, the steering committee has undertaken to give as much time and attention as possible to the fulfillment of the legislative program of the League. The evidence of interest and co-operation from other organizations of women and men has been most helpful. The presence of the two women members of the House of Representatives has given encouragement, and thanks is due them, as well as to several men in the two houses, for their loyal support of League measures. The limited experience gained by the members of the steering committee, has given a greater realization of the opportunity afforded the League for a state-wide educational program within the next two years.

For the sake of others who may become members of the steering committee in the future, a few points which have helped the present committee may not be amiss. In order to undertake the responsibility which comes as such, the members of a steering committee should be able to put aside personal feelings and respect the right of others to their own opinions. They should become thoroughly familiar with such measures as are on their programs; they should remember to be as brief and concise as possible in their conference with legislators; and above all they should be able to impress others with their unquestionable sincerity.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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Edited by Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield

Editorial

WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

When women first secured the vote, there was a general belief that the millenium would shortly arrive. When no preceptible change appeared the pendulum of public opinion swung to the other extreme—that women would have no beneficial influence upon political affairs. At present it is obvious that women are influencing affairs of state and in a very effective manner. A review of legislation, both national and state, since women have had the ballot, shows that women have been instrumental in securing legislation regulating the labor of women and children, raising educational standards, and bettering living conditions in general.

The place women have already achieved indicates the course they should follow. In their political activities women should capitalize their special training and that special training consists primarily of their experience in the rearing of children which gives them a familiarity with all of the problems involved in the training of children. They should capitalize this training and become experts. The United States Congress places senators and representatives with special training on committees where that training can be used most effectively. The same procedure is used in state legislatures. Only a few men are primarily interested in education or in the prevention of delinquency, whereas these are women's ruling interests. Why should women enter crowded fields and attempt to compete with men who are as well trained and in most instances better trained than they, when there is a field which is not crowded and to which they are peculiarly well adapted by their own training and interests? Unless women take advantage of their special training and abilities they become the wheel horses of the political parties and are only a part of the crowd, exerting no force for the betterment of society.

TENTH DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Effie S. Earle of Valparaiso has accepted the appointment of chairman of the 10th district to succeed Mrs. W. H. Parkinson of Lafayette, who resigned early in the year. Plans are being made to hold the 10th district meeting in Valparaiso sometime in April.

THE WOMAN VOTER AND THE POLITICAL MACHINE

In the January number of the WOMAN CITIZEN appears an article entitled "The Lady and the Tiger" by Winifred Starr Dobyns which is an answer to the question, "Can 'party loyalty' accomplish party regeneration?" Mrs. Dobyns is unquestionably well qualified by her political experience to write on such a subject. She was the first chairman of the Republican Women's Committee of Illinois and held the position for three years; she was chairman of the National Women's Committee on behalf of Governor Frank O. Lowden in his campaign for the presidency, and for three years president of the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club of Chicago, one of the largest and most influential women's political clubs in the country.

In the article the three principal arguments always given for choosing a party and working in it are stated, and the fallacies of these arguments are pointed out. First, a single vote doesn't count, one must affiliate with a group which is activated by ideals that conform to one's own. The difficulty is that political parties are not idealistic but materialistic; they are prosperous business organizations run for profit and not for good government. Second, one must choose a party whose principles one can support. Perhaps the chief characteristic of the two major political parties today is that in general principles they differ so little that one can scarcely choose between them on that basis. Third, only by joining a party can one have a voice in the selection of candidates. This might be a real argument, except that the candidates are chosen by the party machine for their vote getting power and their willingness to travel with the machine after taking office. It is only by pressure outside of the party that really good candidates are put forward. In such instances the candidates can take office without too much obligation to the machine and the better element is willing to take office only under such a condition.

The power of the voter to compel the machine to put forth good candidates lies first in the active participation of every good citizen in the primary campaign, and second, in demonstrating that if the machine defies the effort of the better element, and nominates unqualified men, the party label will not insure their election and that the voters will repudiate the party which nominates them.

Mrs. Dobyns states: "Public opinion is the determining factor in our elections. It is in the creating of this public opinion that the women voter can answer the question as to how she can accomplish anything toward improvement of an admittedly deplorable condition." She is very emphatic in her statement that such a change cannot be brought about through the regular party organization.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PROGRAM

Committee on Legal Status of Women

This program has one subject; the removal of legal discriminations against women. It recognizes that this object can be securely accomplished only by the specific correction of state laws. Blanket legislation, either state or federal, is disapproved.

Recommendations for Study.

1. The survey of changes in the legal and political status of women in the several states.
2. Causes for divorce.
3. An equal interest of spouses in each other's real estate.
4. A half interest and control by each spouse of all property (except property received by gift or inheritance and income accruing therefrom) acquired by either or both of the spouses with power in each spouse to devise and bequeath one-half interest in this property.

Recommendations for Legislation

(To be supported by study)

STATE

1. Removal of all common law disabilities of married women.
2. Equal guardianship by both parents of the persons and property of children.
3. Eligibility of women for jury service.
4. Abolition of common law marriages; minimum marriage age for women without consent of guardian to be eighteen years; for men twenty-one years; notice to be required before the issuance of a marriage license; health certificate to be required before marriage; statutes to prohibit the evasion of marriage laws in other states.
5. Abandonment of wife or child to be made criminal offense for which extradition may be demanded.
6. Minimum age of consent eighteen years.
7. Competency of each spouse to testify in any suit at law or in equity where the other spouse may be a party.
8. Women voters should be adequately represented at all party conventions, and on all partisan committees and boards elected by the voters.

FINANCE IN INDIANA

Miss Ludington's article on "Finance" that is printed elsewhere in this issue applies very aptly to Indiana. The state League has spent a very much smaller amount than the budget adopted at Convention last year allowed. It has been possible for the League to "make both ends meet" only by the most rigid economy. From the middle of April until the middle of August there was no executive secretary and all of the work was done by volunteers. By this means the deficit of over $700 from previous years was paid, and the prospects are that there will be no deficit from the current year. However, the League has a debt of long standing which must be paid in the very near future.

A number of Leagues have paid large quotas to the state and made their payments early in the year. Other Leagues have not yet paid, but are planning to do so. More local leagues should be formed in Indiana. It is not possible to organize these Leagues without the expenditure of quite a considerable sum of money which has not been available. These Leagues when formed would mean additional outlay of money until they were firmly established. We need these Leagues to help with finance, but we need them much more to give support to our legislative problems. What is to be done about this situation? Every League member should be thinking about this very serious problem and should be prepared to offer constructive suggestions at the finance meeting of the state convention.

GIVE FINANCE ITS PROPER PLACE

By Katharine Ludington

Chairman of Finance Committee

National League of Women Voters

The League of Woman Voters has made strides in the past two years in many directions; in organization, understanding of program, unity of purpose, and public recognition—and from the watch tower of the National Finance Department we can see advance in financial methods as well. But finance has not kept pace with other departments. We still tend to push it to one side. We still have a way of divorcing it from the rest of our work, as if it was a separate line of action that we could take or leave as we chose. We still do not see it as a part of the League's organism, or rather, the sustenance necessary for that organism to function; we still pitifully starve the League's work.

The League of Women Voters is too important to handle amateurishly. It is becoming a highly responsible agency for the training of American voters, an American institution which is recognized as meeting a critical need of the present day. We women have launched this movement; we are responsible for it; we must provide the necessary machinery and we must see that, that machinery is lubricated by sufficient funds to run it effectively.

This means system, and workers and resourcefulness—but let no one think that finance work is dull drudgery. The General Finance Plan, into which all state finance plans dovetail, provides, but when the lines of this organization reach into the county or local leagues, then originality and initiative come into play. Every League, every member, can do original work on solving the problem.

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE LEAGUE

One of the important and also one of the most difficult jobs that has been accomplished since the first of the year is the moving of the office. On January 10th we moved. That sounds easy, doesn't it? In reality it was most difficult. It meant hours of hard work for Mrs. Streightoff and Miss Kirlin in sorting the material that always accumulates in an office, throwing away useless things and filing and packing away material that must be kept but is not used frequently. It was no less difficult a task to unpack and adjust in the new office all of the material that remained. The shelves and cupboards were not quite completed in the new office (we are the first tenants of this room and it was equipped for us) so it was necessary to pick one's way around and over packing cases for nearly a week before everything could be settled. Finally the shelves were all in place, material filed, and how proud we all are of our new headquarters.

The January Board meeting was held in the old office and the room was packed to capacity. About twenty-five women were present. Florence Harrison was here and spoke to us on study groups, and several other educational features made the meeting a most interesting one. The February Board meeting was held in the new office and everyone expressed their approval of the change. Over twenty women were present. Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield of Indianapolis furnished a luscious lunch and how everyone did talk during the noon hour. It was necessary to purchase folding chairs for the new office since they had always been provided by the hotel management at the other office. Therefore we charged each member for lunch, and secured $9.00 to apply on the purchase of chairs.

One executive committee meeting, and four study group meetings of an Indianapolis League study group have been held in the office besides a number of informal conferences. Many League members from over the state have called at the office. Mrs. Louden is a frequent visitor because the office is so near to the State House and duty calls her there several days a week. She thinks the location of the new office is quite perfect.

Arrangements were made through the state office for two citizenship schools, one at Terre Haute and the other at Michigan City. Mrs. W. W. Ramsey of the Illinois League conducted both schools and the Leagues report an excellent program and most successful meetings. Representatives from the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health spoke on the work done under the Sheppard Towner Act in Indiana, at both schools. Mrs. L. L. Kolb, first vice-president of the League, spoke at the Michigan City school.

Organization work has consisted in the forming of college Leagues. A League has been formed at Indiana University with a charter membership of 90 girls, and an excellent group of officers. Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, chairman of New Voters, Mrs. Pearl Vernon, second district chairman, and Miss Florence Harrison, regional secretary, helped with this organization. Preliminary arrangements have been made for a League at Purdue. Mrs. Greenough, Miss Harrison, and Miss Jane Ogborn, president of the Butler College, have met with the girls there. Mrs. Greenough and Miss Harrison spoke to a group of girls at Franklin college and reported that there is a very interested group of girls and faculty members there.

In addition to her work with the college Leagues, Miss Harrison visited the following Leagues during the two weeks she was in Indiana in February and March: Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Elkhart, South Bend, and Michigan City. Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, state president, accompanied her to South Bend and Elkhart. Convention plans were discussed with Mrs. Wilbur Templin and her Board members during their visit to Elkhart. Mrs. Greenough spoke at a meeting of the South Bend Rotary Club early in January. Miss Kirlin visited the Jasper County League at Rensselaer in February, speaking on the social hygiene program of the National League and the legislative work of the state League.

Of course, the primary interest of all of the League has been legislation. Elsewhere in this issue, Mrs. Louden has reported the work she and her committees have done. The major effort of the state League has been concentrated on Legislation since the first of January, and everything has at times been subordinated to the needs of the legislative committee.

Plans are materializing for the state convention. The Year Book is planned, but publication will be delayed until more advertising is secured. If any of you know of any firms who would like to advertise in the Year Book please send us their names.

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL

The Lafayette League Citizenship School will be held the last of March. Purdue University co-operates with the local League in securing speakers and in managing the arrangements for the school. Judge Florence Allen of Ohio will be the principal speaker. She will speak at an open meeting of the League which students of the University will attend on Sunday, March 27th at 3:00 p. m.

The Citizenship School at Lafayette furnishes an excellent opportunity for League members throughout the state to hear Judge Allen. The Lafayette League extends a hearty invitation to all League members to attend the Citizenship School and to make a special effort to be present for the Sunday afternoon meeting when Judge Allen will speak.

BRANCH LEAGUE NEWS

South Bend has paid its entire quota to the state League and this quota is $50.00, the largest quota paid by any Indiana League. Of this amount the League pledged $250 and Mrs. J. E. Neff of South Bend as a member of the finance committees of the state and local Leagues underwrote the additional $100. Mrs. Neff sold bonds to the extent of $125; the local league sent in membership dues and raised the remainder of its pledge by giving a large card party at the home of Mrs. C. A. Carlisle. The card party was given in January and was a decided success. The regular monthly meeting of the League was held on February first in the central Y. W. C. A. building. Legislation was the principal topic for discussion different women presenting such subjects as: "The Need of Appropriation for Colleges," "The Primary Law," "Prohibition," and the "Appropriation for State Institutions."

The **Evansville League** has been most successful in the organization of study groups and the information has come to the state office that this success has been largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Lula S. Halverson, who is rapidly becoming a study group expert. Two study groups on International Relations are meeting weekly, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Of course the Evansville League is particularly fortunate in having Mrs. Wm. S. Ehrich, state chairman of the committtee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, to assist with these study groups. At the February meeting of the League legislation was discussed and Mrs. Lula S. Halverson, chairman of legislation, presided. Reports of legislation were given before Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon introduced the speaker, Mrs. Florence Riddick Boys. Study groups on the living costs program of the League are being planned.

The **Terre Haute** League has been especially blessed recently, having Mrs. W. W. Ramsey of the Illinois League to conduct a citizenship school for them and Miss Florence Harrison, regional secretary, attend a Board meeting, and speak at their Colonial Tea on February 22nd. Mrs. Ramsey spoke on "County Government," "Federal Aid," and "How a Bill Becomes a Law," using the Volstead measure as an example since its passage entailed so many more complications than an average measure. The Terre Haute League is also a star member of the state League, having paid its entire quota of $300.

The **Michigan City** League also has a citizenship school conducted by Mrs. Ramsey. In the afternoon Mrs. Ramsey spoke on "Essentials of Good Government" and in the evening on "National Current Problems." She spoke in favor of the Direct Primary and of jury service for women. Dr. Ada Sweitzer and Dr. Atolina Wilson of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health spoke on the work done in Indiana and in LaPorte county under the Sheppard Towner appropriation. Mrs. L. L. Kolb, first vice-president of the Indiana League spoke on the child labor and school attendance law of Indiana. Michigan City was the first league with a large quota ($300) to pay in full. They also have adopted the study group idea and have a number of groups functioning.

The **Jasper County** League met in Rensselaer on February 15th. Miss Marie Comer of the Union Township League read a paper on the Direct Primary. Mrs. A. H. Hopkins spoke on the legislation in Indiana and gave her impressions of the General Asembly. Miss Florence Kirlin, executive secretary of the state League, spoke on the national League program of the Social Hygiene committee,, and the work of the legislative committees of the Indiana League of Women Voters.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR MARCH, APRIL AND MAY

Due to the fact that the Convention date has been changed from March until May, some changes are necessary in the suggested programs for March, April and May. (See July, 1926 VOTER). Revised programs are given below.

MARCH

In charge of committee on legal status of women.

Review of 1927 session of the General Assembly.

Reading of National program on Legal Status of women. A report on the legal status of women in Indiana.

Reading of the article on "The Lady and the Tiger," **Women Citizen, January, 1927.**

Special Activities:

Discussion and adoption of plan for paying one sixth of the 1927-28 quota to state before the convention in May. (The fiscal year of the League ends March 15. The Convention is in May. This means that the state League will have to function two months before the budget for 1927-28 is allowed).

APRIL

In charge of committee on efficiency in government.

Discussion of:

Merit system in appointing prohibition enforcement officers.

Report on Cramton Bill (H. R. 3821) and Smoot Reorganization Bill (H. R. 10729).

Report on work of prohibition and school attendance officers in community.

Special Activities:

Action on proposed program of state and national Leagues.

Appointment of delegates to state convention.

Discussion of problems to be presented at Convention.

MAY

In charge of executive committee.

Reports of year's work of committees and study groups.

Report on state convention.

Report on Washington meeting of the General Council of the League.

Discussion:

Plans for summer activities of the League.

PROGRAM HELPS FOR MARCH

Legal Status of Women:

National League pamphlets: "Legal Status of Women in 48 States," $0.75; "Economic Status of a Wife Working at Home," $0.05; "Jury Service for Women," $0.07; "Equal Rights: How Not to Get Them," $0.05. Indiana League pamphlet: "Legal Status of Women in Indiana," $0.10.

Legislation:

WOMAN VOTER for January, February, March, 1927. Legislative bulletins.

The WOMAN VOTER

Published by The Indiana League of Women Voters

CALL

to the

Eighth Annual Convention

of the

Indiana League of Women Voters

The Board of Directors of the Indiana League of Women Voters calls the branch Leagues throughout the state to send delegates to the Eighth Annual Convention, to be held in Elkhart, May ninth, tenth, and eleventh, 1927.

The events of the past year have clearly shown the great work that lies before us as women interested in good government and in developing a citizenship well informed on political questions, willing and well equipped to participate in government. During the session of the 1927 General Assembly it was again necessary for us to fight to protect measures we have secured in previous sessions. We must so direct our efforts during the next two years that these measures will not be attacked by the Assembly and our time and energy will be left free to use in the support of other measures.

Delegates of the branch leagues are called into convention, in order:

That we may take stock of our accomplishments and our failures;

That we may benefit by each other's experiences and gain inspiration from the successful solving of our problems by our co-workers in the League;

That we may map out a course of activity which will enable us to reach the destination toward which we may choose to travel.

Frances Doan Streightoff, President
Mary Gallahan Kolb, first vice-president — Sylvia E. Neff, third vice-president
Zeola Misener, second vice-president — Rosalie S. Huffman, secretary
Ora Thompson Ross, Treasurer

VOL. VII INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1927 NO. 4

CONVENTION

Every effort is being made to insure the success of the 1927 Convention. The Elkhart League Club House is a beautiful building and it certainly will provide an unequaled setting for the Convention Meetings. The hotel accommodations in Elkhart are very good so every delegate will be quite comfortable during the stay in the city.

The program for the Convention is nearing completion. There is going to be ample time for small group meetings where the problems of the local leagues can be discussed in an intimate way. National and state officers will be present who are well equipped to enlighten delegates on all phases of League programs, policy, and work. It is hoped that during the convention the work of the League for the next year can be mapped out in such a way that all of the local leagues can work together toward some very definite goals.

The opening meeting on Monday afternoon will be one of the most interesting of the entire Convention. Mrs. J. Paul Goode, a member of the Illinois Legislature will speak on "Let Women Mind Their Own Business." Delegates from the college leagues will receive special attention at this meeting.

Arrangements are being made for a speaker of national repute to give the address Tuesday evening after the banquet. Something so interesting that no delegate will want to miss it is being planned for Wednesday morning.

Each League is urged to send its entire quota of delegates to the state Convention. It is only at the Convention that we can all gain the inspiration, information and vision that will carry us and our organization through an active and successful year.

COME TO CONVENTION

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The General Council of the National League of Women Voters is to meet in Washington April 26-30. This is the first year since its organization in 1920 that the National League of Women Voters has not held an annual convention. The change to the biennial plan was voted at the convention in St. Louis last April and is regarded as marking the end of the pioneer period in the organization's history.

In this General Council meeting, which takes the place of a national convention, each state League is entitled to be represented by its president and one other delegate. About 125 women from 44 states are expected.

No changes in the League program as adopted in the 1926 convention can be made by the Council, except modifications required by "altered conditions." The meeting of the most responsible leaders of the League in intimate conference is expected to give opportunity for firmer working-out of organization policies and procedure, and the projection of long-range plans looking forward to the activities of a presidential election year.

WHAT THE LOCAL LEAGUES HAVE BEEN DOING

In gathering some information for the National Council Meeting in April some interesting things were discovered. By the time this VOTER reaches you ten citizenship schools will have been conducted in Indiana since April, 1926. Leagues which have had citizenship schools are: Hagerstown, Brookville, Princeton, Peru, Michigan City, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Butler University, Tippecanoe County, Bloomington. The citizenship school at Lafayette is really an institute of politics held in conjunction with Purdue University and is a three-day meeting. The Bloomington League is co-operating with several other organizations and Indiana University in having an International Relations Conference which will last for two days. This shows an increase in this type of activities over the last few years.

The National League wishes to know about study groups, too. Five leagues reported study group activities. The Evansville League Board had a study group of its own which met once a week all summer. This fall and winter they have had study groups on International Relations (two groups meeting at different hours) and on Living Costs. The Terre Haute League had frequent and very well attended porch party meetings during the summer which were in the nature of study groups, and have been organizing other study groups recently. Michigan City has had three study groups functioning for several months on Living costs, Social Hygiene, and Women in Industry. Indianapolis has concentrated on muncipal government, having study groups on this subject and also a series of lectures. A small group from the Indianapolis League has been meeting in the state office working on a reading course designed to make them familiar with League publications and program.

The Butler University League requires each committee chairman to conduct a study group on her subject for a month before she is in charge of an open meeting. They have had six such study groups.

Almost all of the local leagues had some kind of pre-election meetings. Leagues reporting such meetings are: Princeton, Terre Haute State Normal School, Bloomington, Jasper County, Evansville, Michigan City, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, South Bend. Undoubtedly other Leagues had candidate's meetings, talks on the four amendments to the state constitution, ballot marking classes, new voters' parties, or precinct committee women meetings, but they failed to fill out their questionnaire. The Leagues have also had splendid speakers on the subjects in which the Indiana League is particularly interested. A number of the Leagues made the county educational survey suggested by the state League. A summary of these surveys will be given in a later issue of the VOTER.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Edited by Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield

HOW DO YOU ANSWER THE QUESTION "What Is The League Of Women Voters?"

How frequently that question is put to League members, and how difficult it is to formulate a simple, forceful answer which will cover the multitudinous activities of the organization. In a recent number of "The Pilgrim," the publication of the Georgia League of Women Voters, there was a report of a membership drive made by the Atlanta League which contained some of the facts about the League which the membership committee used. The editor thought the Indiana League members would be interested in this statement of the facts.

"The League is a daylight organization. No secrets. Gives non-partisan information on all candidates. Presents the important issues of campaigns clearly. Continually tries to find the thing most important politically for the city and state, and works to obtain it.

"Keeps its members posted through its monthly magazine, The Pilgrim. Encourages independent thought. Plans its program carefully once a year, and bases it upon study. Believes that clean politics is the salvation of Georgia. And because of these facts all women should join the League of Women Voters, first to make intelligent citizens, second, to better conditions under which we and our children live, third, to strive at all times for higher political ideals. The League answers political questions for puzzled women. The League has no political ambition, and is not a political party. The League has no jobs to give away, the League is not a tool of any political party and, therefore, the League is never afraid to tell the truth. Women come to the League for inspiration, to learn both sides of every question and to take the woman's point of view into politics."

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS IN ELKHART

The following hotels have been recommended. Please make reservations early and when writing for reservations mention the League of Women Voters.

Elkhart Hotel (where banquet and other meetings not conducted in Club House will be held).

Rates: $2.50, $2.75, and $3.00 for single rooms, either double or twin beds, all rooms with bath.

Hotel Bucklen, Rooms without bath $1.50 single, $2.50 double.

Rooms with bath $2.00 and $2.50 single; $3.50 and $4.00 double.

FINANCE STATEMENT OF LOCAL LEAGUES

League	Quota	Pledge	Paid
Evansville	$ 250	$ 150	$ 150.00*
Newburgh	35	30	23.44
Princeton	70	30	70.50
Bloomington	143.75	150	73.00
Vincennes	143.75		105.00
Terre Haute	300	300	295.00
Hagerstown	80	80	85.50
Brookville	30		30.00
Fairview Twp.	15	10	10.00
Indianapolis	950	950	531.00
Portland	50		
Delphi	75	50	2.00
Frankfort	75	50	9.50
Jasper County	150	150	150.00**
Tippecanoe Co.	250	180	180.00
Valparaiso	100		25.00
Peru	300	300	175.00
Stroh	15	15	
Elkhart	300	260	255.00
Michigan City	300	300	300.00***
South Bend	350	350	350.00

* In addition Evansville has paid $10.00 National pledge; $20.00 bonds sold to apply on quota over pledge

** Jasper County has paid $15.00 on 1927 quota.

*** Michigan City has also paid $50.00 on 1927 quota.

CHILD HEALTH DAY

Plans for celebrating May Day as Child Health Day are well under way in Indiana. Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer, Director of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health, is state May Day chairman. For detailed plans of May Day programs write to Dr. Schweitzer, 330 State House, Indianapolis.

In the United States the first day of May has come to mean a day devoted to the programs of child hygiene. A day when children are impressed with the principles of health, when parents are made to realize the necessity of certain precautions in rearing their children. Isn't this a splendid tradition to build? Contrast it with a tradition that has existed in certain European countries for years and years. The first of May in some European countries is one of riots and strikes. It is the day of the year when all laboring groups revolt against capital. The streets are given over to rioting throngs, and the children grow up with knowledge that on May Day they must stay in their homes; that May Day is one to be dreaded.

Some of the goals set forth by the organizations which have made May Day in the United States a Child Health Day, are;

1. Educated parenthood.
2. Hygienic homes.
3. Every child sound in body, sane in mind, stable in morals, religiously inspired.
4. Each community safe for children—a community which children must live up to.
5. No preventable disease by next May Day.

BRANCH LEAGUE NEWS

The **Evansville** League has been having study groups on the Living Costs program. On March 8th, W. G. Clevenger, industrial secretary of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the Federal Trade Commission. The subject of the Tariff was discussed on March 10. Nomination of officers was held at the close of the meeting on March 8th.

The **Indianapolis** and **Butler University** Leagues are co-operating in conducting a citizenship school on April 8th. The school will be built around the subject of electric power. At the afternoon meeting the general subject of "Private and Public Ownership of Power Companies" will be discussed; the dinner meeting will be devoted to a discussion of the subject: "New Developments in the Use of Electric Power." Mrs. Sue H. Yeaton of the Indianapolis League and Miss Jane Ogborn, president of the Butler University League, are arranging the program. Two girls from the University are in charge of publicity. The meeting will be held in the Propylaeum.

Jasper County League held its March meeting at the home of Mrs. C. W. Hanley, in Rensselaer. Mrs. P. W. Horton spoke on "Women's Activities," Mrs. Helene A. Guy on a "Model Marriage and Divorce Bill," and the Honorable Wm. Babcock reviewed the 1927 meeting of the General Assembly.

Michigan City has been studying living costs and has made a rather complete study of the Muscle Shoals project. They have had excellent publicity on this study.

Newburgh League met in the Library on Monday, March 11. State and Federal legislation was discussed and Mrs. William J. Torrance of Evansville, citizenship chairman of the Evansville League, addressed the meeting, after which subjects relating to citizenship were informally discussed.

The **Terre Haute** League held election of officers in March, and Mrs. Anna Sherwood was re-elected president. Mrs. Mary E. Shryer, chairman of the Citizenship committee of the Terre Haute League reported on the work of her committee during the year. Plans are now being made for the organization of a number of study groups on the League program. A bridge party was given by the League in the club rooms of the Vigo Baking Company on March 24.

The **Vincennes** League met at the home of Mrs. C. B. O'Donnell on March 8th. Mr. J. Rapier Dyer spoke on the question of "Farm Relief." Plans for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark were also discussed.

The **Fairview Township** League met with Mrs. Hazel Matney, of Glenwood on Friday, February 18. Mrs. Charles Combs was leader and read an interesting paper on "Our Junior Cloleges" after which Mrs. W. S. Saxon gave a report on legislation, state and federal.

When writing to the Knox Gelatine Company be sure to mention the Indiana Woman Voter.

INTERVIEWS with Mrs. KNOX

This month's question:

"How can Knox Gelatine help the housewife make better use of left-over foods?"

WHEN the left-overs from Sunday's dinner come out of the ice box on Monday—one of woman's most annoying cookery problems comes up for an answer! How to serve these left-overs so they will *not* look and taste like left-overs? How to change them so they will *not* remind the family of yesterday's dinner, but, instead, will taste like a fresh dinner making its debut!

* * *

THIS is where the right kind of gelatine plays an important role in the kitchen. I mean, of course, Knox Gelatine, which is plain and pure, unflavored, uncolored and unsweetened. Whether the left-overs happen to be meats, fish or vegetables, by combining them with Knox Gelatine, and adding a few other ingredients, wonders can be accomplished.

* * *

TAKE, for example, my recipe for Meat Loaf which makes a *delicious* dish, as well as an economical one! And speaking of economy—remember a package of Knox Gelatine goes four times further than the flavored kind—you actually can make *four* dishes, six servings of each, from *one* package.

* * *

Why not try this delightful method of turning left-over meats into an appetizing, wholesome dish:

Meat Loaf

Take two cups of any left-over, well-seasoned stock, bouillon or diluted gravy, bring to the boiling point and add one envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine softened in one-half cup cold water. When mixture begins to stiffen, add two cups of any cold chopped meat at hand (veal, ham, beef, or chicken). Also mold in a little red or green pepper, celery, onion if desired, or parsley. Turn into a square mold first dipped in cold water and chill. Remove from mold and cut in slices for serving.

—Mrs. Knox

Write for Mrs. Knox's Books, containing dozens of original recipes, many helpful economy suggestions and health hints. Address

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"The Highest Quality for Health"

The WOMAN VOTER

Published by The Indiana League of Women Voters

"Citizenship Means Service"

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Convention Features

The eighth annual convention of the Indiana League of Women Voters, to be held May 9-10-11 promises to be one of the most unusual in the history of the organization. The club house of the Elkhart League of Women Voters will house the convention meetings and the hostess League has planned novel and entertaining features. The convention program, even without the addition of these features, is one of the best ever offered to delegates. So much interest has been aroused throughout the state by the announcement of such headliners as David Lawrence of Washington, Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, of Ohio, and Mrs. May Wood-Simons, of Chicago, that a record attendance is expected. Motor caravans from the southern and central parts of the state will augment the large number of delegates and visitors from the well organized and powerful leagues in northern Indiana.

Mr. David Lawrence, who will give the principal address at the banquet on Thursday evening, May 10th, is one of the most interesting figures in the United States today. His attempt, as editor of the United States Daily printed from Washington to give to the country a non-partisan record of governmental activity, has been of especial interest to members of the League of Women Voters. Before the formation of this paper, Mr. Lawrence was for seventeen years a non-partisan writer on political affairs, and he still contributes a daily dispatch from Washington to newspapers throughout the country. He has never been affiliated with any political party and he is probably the best known writer on political, international and economic affairs in the national capital.

Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, of Girard, Ohio, who will present the subject, "The Work of the League of Women Voters," at the banquet where Mr. David Lawrence presents "The Trend of the Times" has always been one of the most interesting and most popular personalities in the national League. Her dry and spicy wit, coupled with an extraordinary knowledge of the history of the League organization, as well as of the Woman's Suffrage Association with which she was associated in active work until the nineteenth amendment was secured, make her one of the outstanding figures in the national conventions. She will present the question of "Election Laws" at the Tuesday afternoon session, which is largely devoted to the Efficiency in Government program, of which Miss Hauser holds the portfolio in the national organization.

Mrs. May Wood-Simons, of Chicago, will strike the keynote of the convention in her address on Monday afternoon at the opening session. Her subject will be "Citizenship—a Woman's Responsibility." She will present to the representatives of the new voters as well as to other league members, the value and the significance of the ballot. Mrs. Wood Simons is chairman of the Citizenship Training Committee for the Illinois League of Women Voters and is also chairman of Municipal Citizenship for the Chicago Woman's City Club. She is now assistant in the Department of Economics, Northwestern University, and is one of the ablest speakers in the middle west.

The Monday evening session, with Mrs. William Hibbard of Winnetka, Illinois, the director of the Fourth Region, presiding, promises to have one of the most interesting programs of the entire convention. Dr. H. H. Young of Indiana University, will present the topic "Special Schools in Relation to Problem Children." Indiana Leaguers feel a deep interest in this subject, since the Indiana League was the one organization most deeply interested in securing the passage of the model child-labor school-attendance law, and in defending it since its passage. Contrary to the generally accepted precedent of forgetting legislation as soon as it is secured, the members of the League have felt a deep responsibility for the administration of this law, and the question of the problem child has been one of the puzzling features in connection with its practical application to school life.

The Wednesday morning session, which will be devoted to organization problems, will have the privilege of having on the program Miss Florence Harrison, fourth regional secretary, who will present the topic "Study Groups and National League Literature." The Child Welfare demonstration, planned by the Elkhart League as well as the playlettes to be given by the Little Theatre section of their organization, will add novel and worthwhile features to the convention. The group conferences, for which interesting programs also have been developed, the interesting reports of officers and standing committee chairmen, the social features of the convention and the very unusual speakers that have been secured, combine to make the program for the convention one of great value and interest.

Katharine Croan Greenough

CONVENTION PROGRAM

MONDAY, MAY 9

10:00 a. m. Pre-Convention Board Meeting Women's League Building

12:30 p. m. Luncheon, Women's League Building

1:10 p. m. Formal Opening of Convention, Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, president, presiding
Invocation, Mrs. Campbell MacKay, Elkhart
Greetings from Elkhart, Mayor D. M. Hoover
Minutes of the 1926 Convention; convention rules
Presentation of budget, Miss Sara Lauter
Treasurer's Report, Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross
"Citizenship, A Woman's Responsibility," Mrs. May Wood-Simons
New Voter committee report and introduction of College League delegates, Mrs. Walter S. Greenough
Report of nominating committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl

3:00 p. m. Group Conferences
Women in Industry
Education, Mrs. B. B. White, presiding
Child Welfare, Mrs. C. E. Edmondson, presiding
Legal Status of Women, Mrs. Pearl Vernon

4:30 p. m. Reception and tea, Mrs. C. D. Greenleaf, hostess. Musical program under the direction of Mrs. Ira Church, Elkhart

7:30 p. m. Mass meeting, Mrs. William G. Hibbard, presiding
Musical program under direction of Mrs. Floyd Gaumer, South Bend. Mrs. Franc Silkwood Grover and Helen DeVries, Soloists
Adoption of Education Committee program, Mrs. B. B. White
President's Address, Mrs. Streightoff
Introduction of speaker, Mrs. Wilbur Templin
"The Special School and Its Relation to Problem Children," Dr. H. H. Young, Indiana University

TUESDAY, MAY 10

8:00 a. m. International Relations Breakfast, Mrs. Wm. S. Ehrich
Finance Committee Breakfast, Mrs. J. E. Neff

9:40 a. m. Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Rensselaer, first vice-president, presiding
The 1927 Legislative Program of the League, Mrs. C. A. Carlisle
The Accomplishments of the Legislative Committee, Mrs. T. J. Louden
Report of Credentials Committee, Mrs. T. E. Nicholson
Headquarters Report, Miss Florence Kirlin
Report of Women in Industry Committee
Report of Legal Status of Women Committee, Mrs. Vernon
Woman Voter Report, Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield
Report of International Co-operation to Prevent War Committee, Mrs. William S. Ehrich
Report of Living Costs Committee, Mrs. John R. Anderson
Report of Social Hygiene Committee, Mrs. Ethel Clarke
Gleanings from the National Council Meeting
"Helps for Local Leagues," Mrs. Neff
"New National Policies," Mrs. Hibbard
"Recommendations for State Action," Miss Harrison
ELECTION OF OFFICERS, polls open from 12:00 to 2.00

2:00 p. m. Mrs. H. R. Misener, first vice-president, presiding
"What Women Delegates to Political Party Conventions Think of the Management of Such Conventions," Alma Sickler
"Election Laws," Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, National League of Woman Voters
Discussion
Report of Efficiency in Government Committee, Mrs. Sue H. Yeaton
Report of Child Welfare Committee, Mrs. C. E. Edmondson
Action on budget, acceptance of quotas: League pledges; personal pledges

6:00 p. m. Banquet, Mrs. Streightoff presiding (Hotel Elkhart)
Invocation, Mrs. J. K. Brennan, Michigan City
Music by Dolly Varden Orchestra
The Voter's Dream, Little Theatre Department, Mrs. Henry Weaver, chairman
"The Trend of the Times," David Lawrence
"The Work of The League of Women Voters," Miss Hauser
Report of additional pledges, Mrs. J. E. Neff
Report of Elections Committee, Mrs. L. S. Fickenscher

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11

9:00 a. m. Organization meeting, Mrs. L. L. Kolb, first vice-president, presiding
Reports of local League presidents
"Study Groups and National League Literature," Miss Florence Harrison
Reports of County Educational Surveys
Discussion of local league problems—Mrs. Ross, leader
"The League in the Small Town," Mrs. R. E. Small
"The League in an Over Organized Town," Mrs. W. A. Cullop
"The League in a Large City," Mrs. L. S. Fickenscher, South Bend
"How To Secure Membership," Mrs. Lowell Copeland, Michigan City
"How To Secure Active Workers in the League," Mrs. Lucien Hayden, Evansville
"How To Distribute Responsibility," Mrs. Jonas Waffle, Terre Haute
Reports of District Chairmen

11:45 a. m. Luncheon, Hotel Elkhart
Post Convention Board Meeting

2:00 p. m. Visits to Elkhart factories and places of interest
Art Exhibit, Marshall Field Hoosier Salon, Indiana Artists.

THE WOMAN VOTER

Published Monthly Except August bythe

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

613 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

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Edited by Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield

CONVENTION

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Indiana League of Women Voters will be in Elkhart, May 9th, 10th, and 11th. Elkhart was chosen as the meeting place for several reasons. In the first place it is in the northern part of the state and provides an excellent opportunity for League members in the north to attend a League Convention with a minimum of effort and expense. For the last several years the convention has been in Indianapolis, or points in the middle or southern part of Indiana, making the meeting more accessible to Leagues in southern districts. It will probably be several years before the Convention again meets in northern Indiana. Members of the League and interested women, this is your golden opportunity. Now is the chance for you to come to an Indiana League Convention. May we see many of you at Elkhart, the 9th, 10th, and 11th of May.

League members who have not planned to attend Convention are earnestly urged to decide to go, especially those in northern Indiana. Some of the southern Indiana Leagues are sending splendid delegations. The program has been made of exceptional interest to compensate these members for the effort, time, and expense necessary to come to the North to a Convention.

Much time and careful thought has been expended by officers and committee chairmen of the Indiana League and by the Elkhart League to make this convention exceptionally attractive. Leagues in all districts are displaying signs of renewed vigor. The success of the Convention must be commensurate with the accomplishments of the local and state Leagues for the past year. Its success depends wholly upon the interest manifested by the League members all over Indiana. The only way such interest can be practically manifested is by the presence at the Convention of a large number of members and interested friends. Communications from the local leagues throughout the state indicate that many members have already planned to attend the convention, but the larger the attendance, the greater the inspiration and success of the Convention. Lets have a record breaking attendance at this 1927 Convention.

INTERVIEWS *with* Mrs. KNOX

This month's question:

"How can one always be sure of having something in the house with which to make an emergency dessert or salad?"

WHEN the telephone rings, and discloses that you will have guests for luncheon, or for dinner—there are questions to decide quickly!

What salad to make? Or, what dessert to prepare?

In these emergencies—I am sure you will find it helpful to have a package of Knox Gelatine on your pantry shelf! Here is something which will combine deliciously with almost any other food you happen to have in the house—with fruits, with vegetables, with fish, with coffee, etc. You can make an exquisite delicacy, quickly and easily!

And you can be sure that your dessert or salad will *not* look and taste ready-made, or hastily-made. It will be *home*-made—your own cookery. I have always kept Knox Gelatine unflavored, uncolored and unsweetened. It is not a ready-prepared jelly powder. It *is* a delicious gelatine, that is flavored, colored or sweetened by the foods with which it is combined. Therefore, *all* Knox Gelatine dishes are surprisingly *different!* Try, for example, this Fruit Salad Supreme:

Fruit Salad Supreme

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water
2 cups boiling water
½ cup mild vinegar
½ cup sugar
3 cups fresh fruit, cut in small pieces

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and add boiling water, vinegar and sugar. Strain, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add fruit, using cherries oranges, bananas, or cooked pineapple, alone or in combination. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from mold to nest of crisp lettuce leaves, and accompany with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

—Mrs. Knox

Write for Mrs. Knox's Books. There is a Book of Recipes, another of Economy Hints, another of Health Suggestions—all interesting, helpful and valuable. Send for them today, addressing

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206 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

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BRANCH LEAGUE NEWS

Bloomington. The Bloomington League was kept very busy for a few weeks planning for the International Relations Conference held there in April. The Conference was quite successful and it was decided to have one again next year. A number of other organizations co-operated in the undertaking. On March 27th, the league had an open meeting when Mrs. Pearl Vernon, chairman of the second district, spoke on "A Model Marriage and Divorce Law." Mrs. J. A. Neill was re-elected president of the Bloomington League at this meeting.

Elkhart. On April 4th, Prof. W. M. Trout, head of the Psychology Department of Hillsdale (Michigan) College spoke to the Elkhart League on "The Nature of the Child." On April 18th, Prof. Geiser, of Oberlin College, and a member of the political science department of that University, spoke on "Our Relation to Europe." A family night dinner was held on April 20. In addition to the usual numerous activities of the Elkhart League, a large number of the members are working diligently to make the Convention one of the best ever held.

Evansville. Mrs. Lucien Hayden was elected president of the Evansville League to succeed Mrs. O. R. Webb, at a business meeting on April 12th. Committee reports were given and plans made for the state convention. Mrs. Halvorsen, chairman of the first district, has been having conferences with the other two Leagues in the district—Newburgh and Princeton. Eight members of the Evansville League are going to be present at the Convention.

Hagerstown. Mrs. C. N. Teetor was hostess for a meeting of the Hagerstown League on March 30 Such subjects as "Coal Shortage," "Miner's Chief in Meeting," and "Current Events" were discussed. The Hagerstown League has bi-weekly meetings at which each committee chairman is called on for a report.

Indianapolis. The citizenship school held by the Indianapolis and Butler University Leagues late in March was successful. A number of members of the Butler University League and of the Indianapolis League took advantage of the opportunity to see one of the Super Power plants, and went to Lenore on Saturday morning to inspect the plant there. The Political Novel Study group of the Indianapolis League met on April 18th, and the novels "The Gentleman from Indiana" and "The Plum Tree" were reviewed.

Jasper County. Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, president of the Indiana League, spoke at a meeting of the Jasper County League on April 19th. Her subject was the work of the League and some points on the suggested program for April, especially a discussion of the Smoot Reorganization Bill which deals with placing federal prohibition enforcement officials under the merit system. The usual co-operative luncheon was held, and Mrs. Streightoff spoke after the luncheon.

Lafayette. The Lafayette League met on April 14th, at a luncheon in the Community Building. Mr. T. Y. Liu, a Chinese student at Purdue University, spoke on the situation in China, pointing out that China is endeavoring to secure a stable type of government of the republic type after having been a monarachy for four thousand years. Plans for a trip to Rockville in May; state convention plans—and arrangements for a card party in June constituted the business of the meeting.

Michigan City. On March 29th, Mrs. Bessie Owen Kellogg, social worker in Elkhart, whose duties are similar to those of policewomen in other cities, addressed an open meeting of the Michigan City League. The Living Costs study group met on April 4th, the subjects for discussion being, Super Power, Tariff on Sugar, the "If" in the wheat Tariff, and How a Tariff is Made. The Executive Board met April 5 at a buffet supper. Sovenirs were given to the members, containing the menus of all of the buffet suppers served during the year. The open meeting on April 26th, was in charge of the Women in Industry committee Final plans for the Convention were made.

Newburg. Members of the Evansville League, attended a meeting of the Newburg League on April 4th, as a part of the program arranged by Mrs. Halvorsen of Evansville, for work in the first district. A special meeting was called on April 11th, to make plans for League activities for the next few months.

South Bend. The South Bend League held election of officers early in April and Mrs. J. E. Neff was elected president to succeed Mrs. L. S. Fickenscher. The League has been very active in the last few weeks, raising its quota for next year. Almost a hundred dollars has been sent in by the South Bend League to apply on the quota for the year 1927-28.

Terre Haute. Mrs. Anna Sherwood was re-elected president of the Terre Haute League at a meeting late in March. On April 21st, the open meeting of the League was in charge of members of a study group on Living Costs. The subject of power was discussed from numerous angles, such subjects as: "St. Lawrence River and Carillon Projects"; "Tacoma's Municipal Power Project"; "The Tennessee River Resources"; "Giant Power"; "Public Interest in Power"; "Colorado River, Boulder Dam Project"; "Tide Power"; "The Shaget River Project". Mrs. J. F. Hocker of Terre Haute is chairman of the fifth District and is working toward the organization of county leagues in that district.

Valparaiso. The meeting of the 10th district was held in Valparaiso on the 20th, of April. A business session was held in the morning when a new chairman of the 10th district was elected. Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, president of the Jasper County League, conducted a very interesting session entitled "Ask Me Another." Mrs. Streightoff spoke at the luncheon meeting on the program of the League for next year. Mrs. H. R. Misener of Michigan City spoke on the work and place of the League.

Vincennes. Miss Florence Kirlin, executive secretary of the state League, visited the Vincennes League on April 12th. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Reed and about sixty women attended. Miss Kirlin spoke on the organization of the League of Women Voters and spoke briefly on the plans for the state convention. Samuel M. Emison, a prominent attorney of Vincennes, spoke on "Marriage and Divorce Laws." Delegates were chosen for the state convention and for the Knox County and the second district meetings of the Federated Clubs. Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, president of the Indiana League, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Vincennes League on May 3rd.

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS IN ELKHART

The following hotels have been recommended. Please make reservations early and when writing for reservations mention the League of Women Voters.

Elkhart Hotel (where banquet and other meetings not conducted in Club House will be held).

Rates. $2.50, $2.75, and $3.00 for single rooms, either double or twin beds, all rooms with bath.

Hotel Bucklen, Rooms without bath $1.50 single, $2.50 double. Rooms with bath $2.00 and $2.50 single; $3.50 and $4.00 double.

The WOMAN VOTER

Published by The Indiana League of Women Voters

MRS. FRANK H. STREIGHTOFF
President
The Indiana League of Women Voters

VOL. VII INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1927 No. 6

OFFICERS FOR 1927-28

President, Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, Indianapolis

First vice-president, Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, Indianapolis

Second vice-president, Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City

Third vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Neff, South Bend

Secretary, Miss Adah Bush, Indianapolis

Treasurer, Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Renssalaer

The president, first vice-president, third vice- president, and secretary were elected at the Convention.

Directors at large

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie

Mrs. Russell Fortune, Indianapolis

Mrs. B. B. White, Terre Haute

Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, South Bend

Mrs. J. C. Boss, Elkhart

Mrs. L. L. Kolb, Peru

The last three were elected at convention. Mrs. Kolb resigned as first vice-president, was succeeded by Mrs. Greenough, and was elected a member of the Board of Directors.

District Directors

1st Mrs. Lula S. Halvorsen, Evansville
2nd Mrs. T. J. Louden, Bloomington
5th Mrs. J. F. Hocker, Terre Haute
6th Mrs. Earl Ruff, Glenwood
7th Miss Sara Lauter, Indianapolis
9th Mrs. W. A. Morris, Frankfort
10th Mrs. L. E. Myers, Valparaiso
11th Mrs. L. L. Kolb, Peru
13th Mrs. W. A. Huffman, Elkhart

Standing Committee Chairmen

Child Welfare, Mrs. Edna Hatfield Edmondson, Bloomington

International Co-operation to Prevent War, Mrs. William S. Ehrich, Evansville

Women in Industry, Mrs. Edna M. Christian, Indianapolis

Finance, Mrs. J. E. Neff, South Bend

NEW OFFICERS OF THE TENTH DISTRICT

At the meeting of the Leagues in the tenth District, Mrs. L. E. Myers of Valparaiso was chosen chairman of the district and Mrs. Maud Middlestadt of Monon, a member of the Jasper County League, was elected secretary-treasurer. Both of these women have been very active in the League for a number of years and will certainly help materially in the organization of new leagues in the very important tenth district.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE WOMAN VOTER, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, EXCEPT AUGUST, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FOR APRIL 1, 1927.

State of Indiana County of Marion, SS.:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Florence Kirlin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business manager of The Woman Voter and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August, 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Indiana League of Women Voters, 613 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Editor, Mrs. Mary N. Hatfield, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.; Managing Editor, None; Business Manager, Florence Kirlin, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately under the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more on total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Indiana League of Women Voters, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.; President, Frances Doan Streightoff, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.; Executive Secretary, Florence Kirlin, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appear upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,

FLORENCE KIRLIN, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of April 1927.
(SEAL) ALICE DAVIDSON,
My commission expires April 29, 1930. Notary Public.

ADVERTISING IN WOMAN VOTER

Rates:

Full page	$50.00
Half page	30.00
Quarter page	17.50
Eighth page	10.00

A commission of 50 per cent will be given to each local league on each advertisement secured.

The WOMAN VOTER

Published by The Indiana League of Women Voters

"Citizenship Means Service"

Vol. VII — Indianapolis, Indiana, June, 1927 — Number 6

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CONVENTION HIGH LIGHTS

NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL OFFICERS AT CONVENTION
First Row—Mrs. J. J. Littrell, Miss Florence Harrison, Mrs. Frank H. Streightoff, Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Mrs. J. C. Boss.
Second Row—Mrs. Ora T. Ross, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Mrs. Wilbur Templin, Mrs. J. E. Neff, Mrs. H. R. Misener.

Everyone at Elkhart agreed that the 8th Annual Convention of the Indiana League of Women Voters was the "best yet." Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl said, "I always think the last one the best, tho' so I'm no adequate judge." Perhaps that is true of all of us, but anyway everyone enjoyed it. Florence Harrison remarked at breakfast one morning "This convention has been managed by the local league better than any other I have attended," so you see what a splendid hostess the Elkhart League was. A few of the Elkhart women who were responsible for the success of the meeting are: Mrs. Wilbur Templin, president of the local league; Mrs. J. C. Boss, chairman of local arrangements; Mrs. J. J. Littrell, secretary of the club house and in charge of the banquet Tuesday night; and Mrs. W. S. Timmins, child welfare chairman. If we listed all of the Elkhart women who gave generously of their time and energy to the convention we would not have room in the VOTER for anything else. The enthusiastic co-operation of all the members of the Elkhart League was an example of how women can and should work together in the League.

Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City, was program chairman and editor of "Apple Sauce," the newspaper which was sold at the banquet. The rivalry between South Bend and Michigan City on the question of quotas added pep to the finance meeting at the close of the Tuesday afternoon session. Mrs. J. E. Neff of South Bend, re-elected third vice-president and appointed finance chairman was in charge of finance at the convention and the results of her enthusiastic handling of the finance breakfast and sessions is shown in the finance statement elsewhere in this VOTER.

The speakers at the convention were unusually fine. Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, recently elected fifth vice-president of the National League, opened the convention Monday, speaking on the subject of "Citizenship-Woman's New Responsibility." Mrs. May Wood-Simons of Evanston was scheduled for this opening meeting but was unable to come and Mrs. Ramsey came to us on very short notice, most ably filling the vacancy. It is such women as Mrs. Ramsey who are responsible for the growing tendency among the Leagues to prefer women speakers at their open meetings. Prof. H. H. Young of Indiana University speaking on "The Special School in Relation to Problem Children" pointed out that any child who is especially intelligent, or especially dull is a problem case, but that the more intelligent ones can adjust to a stiuation more readily than can the dull child, and therefore the misfit is not as evident. He showed that the educational system must be adapted to the child, and that in many instances a maladjustment of the school organization is responsible for truancy and other types of delinquency. The conferences an education, legal status of women, women in industry, and child welfare, on Monday afternoon were well attended. A copy of the findings and recommendations will be sent each local league within the next few weeks, as will those for the conference on international relations.

Mrs. C. D. Greenleaf entertained the delegates at her home Monday afternoon. The Greenleaf home is on the St. Joe river, the pride of Elkhart. The lovely view across the river and the cordial hospitality of Mrs. Greenleaf, rested and calmed the weary delegates. After the tea the delegates were shown the beauty spots of Elkhart—most of us quite fell in love with the city (and our hostess) and planned our future homes along the St. Joe river.

The Tuesday afternoon and evening meetings were perfect gems. The afternoon was devoted to the efficiency in government program and Elizabeth J. Hauser, fourth vice-president of the National League in charge of the efficiency in government department, spoke on "Election Laws." She said, she was happy to be given that subject because she could talk on any phase she wished. She has a delicious sense of humor and is so thoroughly grounded in her subject that everyone enjoyed her talk and learned much. The banquet was held in the ball room of the Hotel Elkhart and the setting was perfect. The decorating committee certainly did its job admirably. The charming playlet, " The Maker of Dreams" was pleasingly presented. David Lawrence in analyzing "The Trend of the Times," pointed out that this is essentially an economic era; that economic policies rather than political parties are the governing forces in Washington. In explanation he pointed out that in the recent session of Congress economic factors, not political party affiliation, divided the votes for the McNary-Haugen Bill; also on the Boulder Dam proposal. Economic considerations are shaping our foreign policy. It behooves each and every one of us to become more familiar with the laws and principles of economics. He lauded the League of Women Voters for its efforts in citizenship education, saying that it is the one organization which is attacking the problem in a constructive way. In speaking of the quality and honesty of our legislators he made the statement that nine out of every ten Congressmen are honestly doing their best to do their job efficiently, but that in too many instances their best is not enough. He claimed that the bitter ridicule that is so often attached to public life deters men of real capability from entering public life. We must cease ridiculing men who are doing their best and make public life attractive before we can hope to secure men of unusual talent.

Miss Hauser in speaking on the "Work of the League" at the Tuesday banquet stated that when the League was first organized all of the organizations, magazines, and newspapers tried to make us an asylum for all of their orphaned causes. It has taken thoughtful and constant effort to evolve the program of work which is now our pride. Perhaps the one outstanding accomplishment of the League as a whole is that it has gained the reputation of working effectively for the measures it desires and effectively opposing those which it considers undesirable. Our active program is preceded by comprehensive study but the study is given point because it is followed by action, and therefore is not purposeless.

Wednesday morning was given over to an organization session where the problems of each local league were discussed in an intimate, helpful way. Florence Harrison, regional secretary demonstrated a new discussion method in talking of League literature. A digest and illustration of this method will be sent to each local league a little later in the year.

The luncheon Wednesday noon was in charge of Mrs. W. S. Timmins of Elkhart who so ably manages the child welfare work of the Elkhart League. Miss Blanche Merry, state school attendance officer and Miss Charlotte Davis of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health were the principal speakers and the local public health nurses told of their work in Elkhart. Miss Merry emphasized the importance of the social service work done by the school attendance officers, while Miss Davis explained the work in Indiana made possible by the funds available under the Sheppard Towner Act.

The entire convention was distinguished by the intense interest of the delegates and by the capable manner in which they attacked the problems which were presented and the manner in which they entered into discussions. There was adequate manifestation of renewed vigor in many of the local leagues, a deeper understanding of League program, and a keener insight into the organization and work of the League in its state and national aspects.

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Edited by Mrs. Frank D. Hatfield

Editorial

THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE

The report of the Committee of Nine given in this issue of the VOTER indicates some of the matters that are of utmost importance to League members. With a presidential election in 1928 it behooves the League to concentrate on phases of its program which will help in getting out a really representative vote.

Although there will be no meeting of the Indiana General Assembly in 1928, the Indiana League must start now to build up an informed public opinion which will adequately protect the laws it has been instrumental in securing. Within the next two years the leagues of women voters throughout the country will either be called upon to sponsor another federal bill for the support of maternity and infancy hygiene work in the states, or to support an increased state appropriation to take the place of federal funds not available after June 1929. Whichever course is decided upon, the local leagues and through them the state and national leagues, must be thoroughly familiar with the work done in the local committees under the existing Sheppard Towner Act. At the state convention, getting acquainted with the work of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health was decided upon as one of the activities to be stressed by each local league. Inasmuch as the state school attendance and child labor law and the probation law have been attacked time and again in the state legislature, the manner in which these two laws are enforced in local communities is another point of emphasis for the 1927-28 program.

We are informed that conditions under which women employed in industrial establishments work are rather appalling. The question of legislation to better these conditions will be acted upon at the 1928 convention. In order to have some foundation for whatever action is taken at that time local leagues are urged to investigate conditions in local manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

In addition to these four specific points of emphasis—Sheppard Towner work in local communities, the enforcement of the school attendance law, the probation law, and the women in industry surveys—the Board of Directors of the state League is endeavoring to work out an answer to Miss Florence Harrison's

Continued on page 7

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

May

Organization of finance and membership drive
Preliminary organization work for new leagues (state activity, local league assistance)
Preliminary plans for chatauquas and county fairs

June-July-August

Print programs for open meetings
Appoint committee chairmen
Participation in county fairs and chatauquas (Literature exhibits, memberships, talks)
Study groups for board members
Organization of new leagues (state activity, local league assistance)
Plans for citizenship schools in fall

September

State Board meeting—local league presidents special guests
Teas for new members of local leagues
Appointment of survey committees (School attendance, women in industry, probation, Sheppard Towner)
Complete organization of at least three new leagues (state activity with local league assistance)

October-November

Local citizenship schools (emphasizing election laws)
Organization of new leagues (state activity)
Reports from survey committees

January-February

Conference on Cause and Cure of War, Washington, D. C. (Five delegates allowed Indiana)
Pre-convention activities (action on proposed legislative measures, etc.)

March

Preparation for fall elections

State convention

April

National League Convention (10 delegates and 10 alternates allowed Indiana)

In addition to this schedule of activities, the state League will print in the July number of the Woman Voter a suggested program for each open meeting of the year. The organization goals for the past year will also hold for the coming year; namely, a budget to include expenditures of the local league and monthly payment on quota to the state; regular meetings of the board of directors; a definite program to be carried on in open meetings. (Dates and committees in charge to be appointed two months in advance); at least one study group.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NINE

Presented to the General Council of the National League of Women Voters, April 30th.

The members of the Committee of Nine are unanimously agreed that the League of Women Voters' whole program in relation to the political events of 1928 should be directed toward increasing intelligent participation in government. In making our recommendations for the League's activities in 1928, the members of the committee wish to state their belief that a successful campaign to get-out-the-vote must be more than spasmodic, intensified work before elections. The program of the League and the continuous day by day work to carry out that program is the League's real get-out-the-vote campaign. Therefore we recommend that League calendars be planned with reference to the political calendar and that League activities in relation to 1928 center around the following:

1. Continuation of ballot-marking classes
2. Conducting round tables, discussion groups, citizenship schools, and institutes of government and politics
3. Providing service to voters, such as political calendars, information booths, sample ballots, and digests of election laws
4. Sending questionnaires to candidates, giving non-partisan information on candidates and issues
5. Holding candidates' meetings
6. Working for the appointment of women as judges and clerks of election, and for qualified women as members of election boards and commissions
7. Encouraging women to become active in the parties of their choice
8. Stressing the importance of taking part in the nomination of candidates, reaffirming our belief that the direct primary is the best method now in use, for giving the average voter—especially the woman voter—a voice in nominations
9. Calling attention to the importance of appointing and electing qualified women to office
10. Removing obstacles to women serving on juries
11. Improving registration and election machinery by supporting:
    a. Registration at times and places convenient to the voter
    b. Reasonable residence requirements for voting
    c. Suitable polling places
    d. Efficient judges and clerks
    e. Precincts small enough so that there may be no long waiting at the polls
    d. Corrupt practices acts giving assurance of a fair count of ballots cast
    g. A short ballot intelligibly arranged
    h. Improvement of absentee voting regulations and encouragement of their use
12. Urging studies of the extent of participation of women:
    a. In parties
    b. On election boards
    c. In public office

In addition to the above recommendations, we suggest the value of directed experiments in studies of voting habits, having in mind their use by college leagues and other leagues equipped to undertake such studies.

Elizabeth J. Hauser of Girard, Ohio, chairman

VOTING HABITS

A survey of the voting habits of citizens in selected communities in five states was made under the general direction of Miss Elizabeth Hauser, chairman of efficiency in government of the National League and Miss Helen Rocca, secretary of the department. From the study the following conclusions were drawn and presented at the National Council Meeting in April.

1. The percentage of women who use their vote is lower than that of men; in other words women are poorer voters than men.
2. The head of the family holds the best record as a voter. Next to the head of the family comes the son and daughter, and last the wife.
3. Persons belonging to the middle aged group have the largest voting precentage; those of the younger group the lowest voting percentage.
4. The better the education, the higher the voting percentage of the group.
5. In surveys which covered several elections is was proven that a much higher percentage of persons vote at one or more elections than is shown in a survey of a single election. A very small per cent of the total eligible voters never use their vote.

These surveys were found to be excellent means in getting out the vote and in assisting with organization work. Moreover, from these studies and additional data it has been demonstrated that there is evidence in plenty to justify concern over the non-participation of the American people in their government, but upon careful analysis of figures used in get-out-the-vote campaigns it would seem that conditions are not quite as appalling as we had feared. The following facts have direct bearing on the total number of votes cast and prove that more persons voted than we have counted.

1. The vote for president which is taken as the basis for the number of votes cast is not always the highest cast at an election; frequently the vote for the candidates for governor, or other state officer, U. S. Senator, etc., is much larger than the vote for president. For example in 1924 in 10 states there were 400,854 votes in excess of the vote for president.

2. The number of defective ballots has not been calculated in the total number of votes cast. In New Jersey in 1920 there were 10,979 rejected ballots; in 1924 in the same state 6, 006.

3. In some states, one party states, more votes are cast in the primary than in the general election.

On the other hand the calculation of the number of "eligible voters" has not been exact. Criminals, idiots, and insane have never been deducted from the census figure for native born and naturalized citizens. Nor have voters disqualified by special provisions such as residence requirements, poll tax requirement, literacy

Continued on page 7

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SUMMER

When the hot, uncomfortable summer months come along, most women do not have sufficient energy to dress up and attend open meetings of the League. This does not mean that the League activities should cease for the summer. No, indeed. There are some very interesting things which can be done comfortably and successfully during these few months which will be of great benefit to the League. In the first place each group needs leisure time, free from pressing needs, to build its year's program. A few weeks free from active League work will enable one to look back on the accomplishments and failures of the previous year with a saner perspective and to plan for the future much more certainly than can be done in the midst of strenous activities.

The Boards of Directors of local leagues and small groups of members should meet informally, preferably in the morning when the members are still fresh, and the sun not quite so hot. The Board can draft the program for the ensuing year. This means not only the programs for open meetings, but methods of financing the local organization and sending regular payments to the state, local problems which need solving, plans for exhibits at county fairs, talks and exhibits at Chatauquas, plans for membership drives, any special activities that the League should undertake during the year. Members of the Board or of other small groups meeting regularly, but very informally, can read and discuss articles in such current magazines as Harpers, Survey Graphic, Woman Citizen, New Republic, etc., which deal with League problems.

The chairmen of committees can outline their work for the year, especially those chairmen who will have charge of the specific studies advocated by the state league, and can become thoroughly acquainted with the theories and principles involved in the laws and problems which they will actively study during the fall and winter. At these informal meetings of small groups the new pamplets issued by the National League can be read and criticized. Summer is an ideal time to read. There is something about the stillness of the air, the arrested motion of plants and animals, the heat, that urges one to seek a cozy corner and an interesting book or magazine. Some books of interest are Thomas Parker Moon's, "Imperialism and World Politics;" Carter, "Man is War;" Stanley Hopkins Adams, "Revelry;" Frank R. Kent, "The Great Game of Politics;" and Merriam, "Parties, Politics, and People." (The last two are available at the League office.) All of these books are so interesting that there will be no danger of the heat and general drowsiness of the weather putting you to sleep. The latest publication from the National League is "Nominating Methods" by Helen Rocca and it is one of the very best that has been published this year.

The summer months should be devoted to planning the program for fall and winter and in preparation for carrying out these plans. If the summer is used in this way, the work of the next year will certainly move along much more smoothly than would otherwise be possible.

THE WORK OF THE LEAGUE

Continued from page 5

suggestion that the Indiana League "Find out what in the world is happening to Indiana election laws," referring to the repeal of the registration and absent voters sections of the existing laws.

With such vital problems before it, certainly the Indiana League should have a very active and prosperous year. These are concrete problems which have an appeal for all women, and should enlist the active support of an increased number of capable women from all parts of Indiana.

VOTING HABITS

Continued from page 6

tests, registration requirements, lack of absentee voting laws, etc., been subtracted from the number of eligible voters.

With the number of "eligibles" reduced and the number of actual voters increased as indicated above the percentage of those voting should be considerably higher than the one quoted for the past two general elections.

The failure of women to exercise their newly won rights of the franchise is the chief concern of the League of Women Voters and the reason for its existence. The League believes that the change will come not by intensive campaigns shortly before election days but by an all the year round persistent effort through poltical education to stimulate the participation of women in government.

In the Bulletin of the Michigan League of Women Voters for March appeared this statement:

"What do these four pages mean to you in achieving higher standards of citizenship? How much does it mean to belong to 'the most wide-awake body of American citizens in America today'? (the words are Herbert Hoover's, not ours) A bond membership in your league?

SEE YOUR TREASURER!

"Count the day lost whose low, descending sun
Sees for the League no new member won!"

There is just one thing more valuable than a new member, and that's an old one."

THE MONEY PROBLEM

The budget as accepted at the 1927 convention totals $6510. Of this amount $3967.50 was assigned to the local leagues in the form of quotas. Only $1630 of this amount was actually pledged by the leagues; quotas amounting to $200 have not yet been accepted. The remaining amount of $2137.50 was accepted by the local leagues and probably a large proportion will be paid. There will be some income from the 1928 Year Book and also advertising in the WOMAN VOTER. The amounts allowed in the budget represent the absolute minimum on which the League can function in a way that will be at all effective.

The financial outlook for the coming year is good. Not a League that was represented at Convention failed to accept its quota, although several of them did not feel sufficiently confident to pledge the entire amount. It rests upon the state finance committee, headed by Mrs. J. E. Neff of South Bend, to raise the remaining amount of the budget, $2542.50. It is essential that the local leagues meet the entire amount of their obligation.

Each local league can help with the finances of the state league:

1. By making arrangements to raise the entire amount of its quota
2. By sending regular monthly payments on quota to the state
3. By securing advertising for the WOMAN VOTER (See page 2 for rates)
4. By remitting promptly for literature sent out by the state office.

The Indiana League closed the fiscal year with not one outstanding current debt. In addition to this accomplishment $300 was paid on a note of long standing, reducing the indebtedness to $600. It must also be remembered that the fiscal year of the League ended March 15th, which means that the League operated for fourteen months on a twelve month budget with the exception of approximately $250 which represented a total paid in advance by a few local leagues. However, the Indiana League did not pay to the National League for 1926-27 as much as it really should, and plans must be made to increase this amount this year.

The League of Women Voters is recognized by such authorities as David Lawrence, Newton D. Baker, the Carnegie Foundation, as an organization which is doing an invaluable work. It cannot do the work it has mapped out for itself without adequate financial support. The League is an educational organization; no educational institution in this country or in any other country at any time has been entirely supported by the fees of its students. Therefore the League has a right to ask for support from individuals who are not or cannot be members. Remember, we are not asking for charity when we try to sell a good citizenship bond, for instance, but are giving the individual an opportunity to participate in the educational work we are doing.

BUDGET 1927-28

Rent	$600.00	
Telephone	120.00	
Telegraph	60.00	
Supplies	220.00	$1000.00
Executive Secretary	1800.00	
Part-time helper	600.00	$2400.00
Traveling expenses	600.00	
State Convention	300.00	
National League Quota	750.00	
Debt (Lincoln National Bank)	600.00	
"Woman Voter"	660.00	
Emergency fund	200.00	$3110.00
		$6510.00

LOCAL LEAGUE QUOTAS

League	Quota	League Action
Evansville	$250.00	Accepted
Newburgh	35.00	Accepted
Princeton	70.00	Accepted
Bloomington	143.75	Accepted
Vincennes	143.75	Accepted
Terre Haute	300.00	Pledged
Jefferson Township	80.00	Pledged
Brookville	30.00	Accepted
Fairview Township	15.00	Accepted
Indianapolis	950.00	Accepted
Portland	50.00	
Delphi	75.00	
Frankfort	75.00	
Jasper County	150.00	Pledged
Tippecanoe County	250.00	Accepted
Valparaiso	100.00	Accepted
Peru	300.00	Accepted
Elkhart	300.00	Pledged
Michigan City	300.00	Pledged
South Bend	350.00	Pledged
	$500.00	

Note: A quota is a goal toward which to work; a pledge is an obligation to be met. The local leagues which have not accepted their quotas were not represented at Convention.

The WOMAN VOTER

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"Citizenship Means Service"

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Suggested Programs for Open Meetings

September

In charge of Child Welfare Committee

Membership Tea

"How the Program of the League is Made"

Discussion:

The work of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health in the local community. (Use made of Sheppard Towner funds. Report of survey committee.)

Special Activity:

Citizenship school

Study group on Muscle Shoals

Organization of committees for investigation of administration of school attendance law, probation, and women in industry survey

October

In charge of Living Costs Committee

Explanation of national League Living Cost committee program

Discussion: (Led by members of study group)

The Problem of Muscle Shoals

Electric Power in general

Special Activities:

Citizenship school

Study group on Child Labor Problem

Study group on Co-operative Marketing Problem

November

In charge of special committee on school attendance

Digest of the Indiana School Attendance Law

Discussion: (Led by members of investigation committee)

How the School Attendance Law Works in this Community

Recommendations for Changes in Administration or in the Law

Relation of the Child Labor Problem to School Attendance

Special Activities:

Study group on "Our Foreign Policy" emphasizing study of arbitration

Voting habits study

December

In charge of International Co-operaton to Prevent War Committee

Explanation of National League program on International Co-operation to Prevent War

Definition of: Pacifism, Militarism, Bolshevism and the way in which the League program contravenes these movements.

Discussion:

Our Foreign Policy

Recent developments in international affairs

Special Activities:

Study group on Efficiency in Government Program (election laws, particularly)

Delegates to conference on Cause and Cure of War

January

In charge of Efficiency in Government Committee

Explanation of National League Efficiency in Government Committee Program

Discussion: (In charge of study group on efficiency in government)

What direction should interest in government in Indiana take? (Discussion of election laws—how to secure able officials)

What each woman can do to better Indiana's political situation

Report of Voting Habits study

Special Activity:

Study group on the problem of women in industry

February

In charge of Women in Industry Committee

Explanation of the League's position on the forty-eight hour week for women

Discussion: (Led by chairman of survey committee)

Local conditions of employment for women in industrial occupations

The New York law regulating hours of employment for women

Conditions in Indiana (exhibit from the Woman's Bureau, Federal Department of Labor)

What can we do?

Special Activities:

Efficiency in Government Committee devise a schedule for pre-primary activities

Investigation of use made of women on juries in local community

Preparation for League convention in March

March

In charge of Social Hygiene and Legal Status of Women Committees

Explanation of Indiana laws regulating probation and explanation of Indiana law providing for service of women on juries

Discussion:

Probation in the local community and as a state institution (Led by chairman of investigation com-

Continued on page 2

Gleanings From the State Board Meeting

The treasurers' report showed a balance in the bank after all June 1st bills were paid of $145.00. The estimated amount needed for the summer is $1000.00. Approximately $250.00 is due from advertising in the Year Book, and $450 in personal pledges can probably be collected during the summer. This leaves us about $300 short of the sum that will be needed by the first of September. All local Leagues that can are urged to send in payments on their quotas during the summer months.

Each Board member was asked to study the League program, organization, and policies during the summer and be prepared by the September Board Meeting to give a ten or thirty minute talk on the League. In addition to this talk on the League each one was asked to take one topic of the League program, to study it carefully, and prepare a talk on it. Mrs. Streightoff is very firm in her desire that the Indiana Board of Directors become more self sustaining.

Mrs. Edna Christian of Indianapolis, chairman of the Women in Industry committee of the state League, volunteered to have a house party for the officers of the college leagues at her cottage at Culver early in August. It is hoped that programs can be worked out for each college league for the entire year at this meeting.

The following committee chairmen were appointed and their appointments approved by the Board: Mrs. J. C. Boss, Elkhart, Efficiency in Government; Mrs. C. N. Teetor, Hagerstown, Living Costs; Mrs. N. E. Beckes, Vincennes, Social Hygiene. The appointment of Mrs. T. J. Louden of Bloomington as second district chairman was approved by the Board. The following members were elected to the executive committee: Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie; Mrs. J. E. Neff, South Bend; and Mrs. T. J. Louden, Bloomington. Other members of the executive committee are: Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, President; Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, first vice-president; Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, treasurer; and Miss Adah Bush, secretary. The other committee chairmen include Mrs. Wm. S. Ehrich, Evansville, International Cooperation; Mrs. Edna H. Edmondson, Bloomington, Child Welfare; Mrs. Edna Christian, Women in Industry; Mrs. Mary N. Hatfield, Indianapolis, Education.

The Board decided to invite the presidents of the local leagues and the chairmen of the efficiency in government committees of the local leagues to be special guests of the Board at its meeting on September 7th. A report of the Sheppard-Towner investigation will be given by the local leagues and by the state League at this meeting, and plans for the other surveys and investigations recommended at the convention will be presented in detail. The efficiency in government chairmen will have an executive session when they will be able to discuss intimately the work of their committees in their own communities. The efficiency in government chairmen of the seven states in the fourth region are meeting at Mrs. Hibbard's home in Winnetka on June 23 and 24 to discuss program and work.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION

The three Leagues of the first district will meet June 28th in Newburgh. Mrs. Lula S. Halvorsen of Evansville is district chairman and is in charge of the program. The meeting will convene at 10:00 the morning of the 28th, luncheon will be served at 12:30. In the afternoon Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, first vice-president of the Indiana League, will speak on the "Accomplishments of the League—State and National." The three leagues of the first district are: Newburgh, Mrs. Eldora Raleigh, president; Princeton, Mrs. A. R. Burton, president; and Evanville, Mrs. Lucien Hayden, president.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR OPEN MEETINGS

Continued from page 1

mittee)
Use of jury service for women provision of Indiana Law in local community
Special Activities:
State convention
Pre-primary work

April

In charge of Efficiency in Government Committee
Presentation of plan for League activity in May primaries (The League does not endorse candidates)
Discussion:
How Can We as Individuals Assist in the May Primaries
Special Activities:
Candidates' meetings
Report of state convention
Delegates to National Convention

May

In charge of executive committee
Reports of committee chairmen for the year
National convention report
Discussion:
The May Primary—Effect of no registration
Reports of League Activity in the Primary
Special Activity:
Plans for summer work; preparation for fall elections

MRS. WILLIAM A. CULLOP

Members of the Indiana League of Women Voters learn with great sorrow of the death of Mrs. William A. Cullop of Vincennes, one of our most valued and influential members. Her loss will be deeply felt by League women throughout the state. Mrs. Cullop has been president of the Vincennes League for years, was chairman of the 2nd District for some time and has been a tireless worker in behalf of League affairs. She was also very much interested in the D. A. R. and Federated Clubs. All of these organizations feel keenly the death of Mrs. Cullop and extend their deepest sympathy to her family.

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

Editorial

WHAT SHOULD BE THE FOCUS OF INTEREST IN INDIANA GOVERNMENT

The Indiana League of Women Voters at its convention in May decided to investigate the way in which three laws—the school attendance and child labor law, the state probation law, and the Sheppard Towner Act—are being administered. In addition to the study of the administration of these three laws, each local league is urged to make a study of the conditions under which women employed in industrial establishments, work. This last project is to form the basis for action at the next state convention concerning the advisability of working for protective legislation for women in industry in 1929.

The study of the administration of the laws mentioned was placed on the program because two of them were attacked time and again during the meeting of the 1927 General Assembly and the third measure will unquestionably come up for action in the 1929 Assembly. The attacks on these laws were the direct result of two factors: ignorance of the content, interpretation and administration of the laws on the part of well meaning legislators and the unscrupulous desires of certain other legislators.

One part of the League program is planned to educate both League members and legislators concerning the laws and the way in which they function. The other part is directed to finding out why we do not have better qualified officials and how they can be secured. With this end in view, the League is urging the study of Indiana election laws, of the management of primary elections, qualifications of the judges and clerks of elections, methods of nomination, etc. Certainly the fundamental interest of each citizen of Indiana should be in the management and control of elections and in the choice of candidates for public office. Indiana voters elect the officials. It is up to them to see to it that the right candidates are nominated and that the election machinery is not manipulated to defeat a worthy candidate and to elect an undesirable one. Not until the majority of our legislators are both well intentioned and well equipped men, can we hope to better the political situation in Indiana or to secure better social legislation.

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS

Citizenship schools, originated by the League of Women voters, are one of the best bets in our program of citizenship education. Such a program attracts non-members as well as members, it helps to secure new members, it is an excellent publicity measure, and it offers an unexcelled means of getting across a certain type of information.

A citizenship school will benefit every local league. In order to promote these schools the state league offers this proposition to each league—a one day citizenship school for $20.00. The state will provide an instructor for the two sessions who is a well informed, interesting, and inspirational speaker.

Of course each League wishes a citizenship school, but there is always the problem of finance. The suggestion that the state League makes is that the school be an extra-curricular activity for which a nominal charge is made. In addition to the entrance charge a luncheon or dinner could be served between sessions which will add something to the treasury. Some Leagues have found that they can actually make money with such an arrangement. Small Leagues in one county or district might arrange to cooperate in sponsoring one school at a central place—perhaps an afternoon and evening school in the consolidated school building.

One phase of the finance problem as well as the general success of the school, is attendance. Now for $20.00 it is of course ridiculous to expect to secure a speaker of such wide renown that the name alone will attract a crowd. There must be carefully planned publicity covering quite a period before the day of the school. (Incidentally the state league has suggestion for publicity for a certain type of program which it will divulge later). In addition to a large percentage of league members in attendance, there should be a large group of non-members. A well planned ticket selling campaign would secure these people.

Two programs are being offered for these schools, one on law enforcement—an ever present and important problem—, the other on election laws which sounds dry as stated thus baldly, but when presented as our speaker will present it makes a most interesting and informative school. The two programs can be combined to form a two day school—the two subjects are desperately closely intertwined. A third program of direct interest to rural communities will be arranged upon request.

This little article on citizenship schols is printed here in the VOTER because it is the only means the state League has of reaching each of its members and we want each and every member to get behind a citizenship school movement in her community and boost (not kick) it on to a successful climax. A citizenship school on this basis is a possibility in any community—you can make it an actuality!

Branch League News

The **Bloomington League** met for the last time on May 2. Delegates to the state convention were chosen, a review of the year's work was given and a program presented. The recently elected prosecuting attorney reviewed the bills that were presented and those that passed the 1927 General Assembly which dealt with the criminal code. Lorain Ashbaucher, school attendance officer for Bloomington, spoke of his work, pointing out that much of the work was in the nature of social service and the rehabilitation of the families, rather than just "truant officer" activity.

The members of the **Brookville League** met on May 6th and after the meeting a number of the women presented an Indiana flag to the school in the name of the League. The Brookville League is putting on a "clean-up" campaign, insisting that garbage be carefully disposed of and the existing law rigidly enforced.

Butler University League has completed a very full and busy year. They have had Board meetings every two weeks and an open meeting once a month. They cooperated with the Indianapolis League in sponsoring a citizenship school on "Power," and are planning to help with the Sheppard Towner investigation during the summer. Edith Ratts of Indianapolis was elected president to succeed Miss Jane Ogborn, also of Indianapolis, who was the president this last year. They are eagerly planning for the house party at Mrs. Christian's cottage at Maxincuckee in August.

The **Elkhart League** jumped into its own activities following the convention with hardly time for a breathing spell. Mrs. Wilbur Templin was reelected president soon after the convention closed, Mrs. W. H. Russell chairman of the departments; Mrs. Walter Huffman, vice-chairman. The Matinee Musicale of which Mrs. Huffman is president voted to affiliate with the League at its last meeting. The program committee is busy planning the program for the next year. As there is a meeting in the club house every week of the year from October to June, the program committee is somewhat busy just now.

Evansville held its last open meeting of the year on May 17th when Mrs. Hayden, recently elected president of the League, gave a report of the state convention. A discussion of the city manager form of government was held at the same time. Plans were also made for holding a ten weeks study group course on the subject of Federal Aid.

The last meeting of the year for the **Fairview Township League** was held at the home of Mrs. Curtis P. Scholl near Falmouth late in May. A resume of the year's work for "Better Citizenship" was given and a report of the state convention was presented by the President, Mrs. Walter Saxon. Mrs. Saxon was re-elected president.

Indianapolis League completed its open meetings for the year on May 12 when Miss Marie Wing, a member of the Cleveland City Council, spoke at a luncheon meeting. The Indianapolis League has had a series of lectures on city government this winter culminating in this talk by Miss Wing. Coming as it did in the midst of the campaign for the city manager form of government in Indianapolis it created much interest in the League.

The **Vincennes League** had a luncheon for its annual meeting on May 3. Mrs. Frank Hatch Streightoff, president of the state League, was the principal speaker, Jundge Coulter spoke on courts and juries. A picnic was planned for June 14th at Bicknel but was canceled because of the death of Mrs. Cullop.

The **Indiana Univeristy League** is finally a full fledged member of the state organization. Dues have been received for a sufficient number of members to warrant its acceptance as a League. Some of the girls have volunteered to make a study of the Sheppard Towner work in their communities, and are thus ably helping the state organization. Miss Marion Linkmeyer, Aurora, is the new president.

At the May meeting of the **Jasper County League** of Women Voters Mrs. Helen A. Guy reported on the state convention and Mrs. W. Horton gave "Ask Me Another," a test on the history and policy of the League. Mrs. L. E. Meyers has been asked to speak at the meeting of the League on June 21. Mrs. Myers was elected chairman of the 10th District at the meeting in April.

The **Jefferson Township League** met at the home of Mrs. Okey Harrison in Hagerstown on May 25th. Reports of the state convention were given by members who attended.

The executive board of the **Michigan City League** met on May 5th at the home of Mrs. Donahue and plans for the state convention were perfected. The annual banquet of the League was held June 1st when Mrs. Alexander A. Boyd was elected president of the League. Mrs. Misener has been an excellent president and member of the State Board. Although she is retiring from the presidency of her local League, the state is planning to keep her busy. The program for next year was also announced and includes such speakers as: Mrs. Frank L. Morrison, Chicago on "A New Approach to Citizenship"; Paul H. Douglas, "Our Monroe Doctrine"; Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter, "Birth Control"; Walter Millard, Cincinnati, "Proportional Representation"; "Legal Status of Women," by Esther Dunshee, Chicago, and a Citizenship School in February.

The **Newburgh League** met on May 2 when Florence Brentman spoke on "Keeping the League. The District meeting will be held in Newburgh on June 28.

The **Peru League** had a picnic supper on June 2 in honor of Mrs. F. R. Miller who is leaving for Los Angeles. On June 14th they had their annual luncheon and it took the novel form of a breakfast bridge. The members of the League and their friends met at 10:00 in the morning, playing bridge until noon when a meal was served. In the afternoon a program was given and plans for the ensuing year made.

The **Princeton League** met on May 24th when Mrs. William S. Ehrich of Evansville spoke on "Aims and Purpose of the League," and Mrs. Halverson, also of Evansville, gave a report of the state convention. The Princeton League has had most interesting meetings during the entire year. The Board of Directors of the League meets twice each month and an open meeting is held the second Tuesday of each month. Mrs. R. A. Burton was hostess.

The **Union Township League** met on June 16th in the Fair Oaks school house. The usual co-operative luncheon was served and Mrs. Helen A. Guy spoke on "Legal Status of Women." The Union Township Health Clinic met at the same time at the same place which gave the League members an excellent opportunity to see some of the work that is being done by the Infant and Child Hygiene Department of the State Board of Health.

The WOMAN VOTER

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"Citizenship Means Service"

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Fourth Regional Conference on Efficiency in Government

Reported by

Mrs. J. C. Boss, Elkhart, Chairman

To formulate plans for the coming year's activities in the Efficiency in Government Department of the League a meeting was held on June 23-24 at the home of Mrs. William G. Hibbard, fourth regional director, at Winnetka, Illinois. The state chairmen of the seven states of the fourth region attended.

It was the first of a series of committee meetings which are to be held annually—a getting together of the regional committee to discuss special problems confronting the different states and to work out definite programs for carrying on the work of this department. Those present were:

Members of the Committee

Mrs. Frederick A. Ogg, Wisconsin; Mrs. B. G. Jamieson, Illinois; Mrs. Harry B. Adams, Michigan; Mrs. John C. Boss, Indiana; Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, (substituting for Mrs. Arnold) Kentucky; Miss Agnes Hilton, Ohio; Miss Evelyn Dixon, West Virginia.

Members of the National Board

Mrs. Frank Hixon, Mrs. William Ramsey, Mrs. William G. Hibbard; secretary of the committee, Miss Florence Harrison.

In order to make the work of this department more effective it was planned to have not only the regional committee meet annually, but to also have each state committee meet with the state chairman at some central point during the year. In this way the work accomplished by all the leagues in a state can be gone over and problems discussed which would be of interest and help to all the chairmen in carrying out their programs, and will tend to co-ordinate the work in the local communities with the state and national program, which should be closely followed.

Items of interest to the different states were brought up for discussion, those for Indiana being Election Laws with particular emphasis on Registration and City Manager Government—subjects which were deemed of special importance to Indiana voters at this time. Other subjects discussed were: The Direct Primary, Massachusetts Ballot, Home Rule, Civil Service, State Reorganization.

It was planned to organize study groups in all leagues following lesson sheets and using study group material and outlines which the committee formulated.

It has been said that next to our religious duty, our civic duty is most important (one almost feels that the latter is really a part of the former), but in one as in the other, it is necessary to be well informed and to have an intelligent understanding of what is required of us, and in no way can we obtain that knowledge better than through the programs outlined by the state and national League of Women Voters. Special effort is being made to have study groups organized wherever possible, to take up for close study the two subjects mentioned, and every local president is urged (if she has not already done so) to appoint a local chairman who will thus become a member of the State Committee and through whom the program will be executed. We hope to have a good working committee with at least one study group in efficiency in government in every league in the state.

It was decided that in organizing study groups discussion of the City Manager form of government should be taken up only in those leagues in cities where this is being considered; that in endorsing City Manager the League program should suggest that all cities interested in this subject should consider the the relation of proportional representation to the city manager form of government, and this be made a part of the study program of the national efficiency in government department. It is apparent that there is great need of a system for getting to the voter reliable information about registering and voting, and a careful study of our election laws may be the means of arousing women to the importance of exercising their right of franchise and stimulate interest in voting.

POINTS OF EMPHASIS IN THE LIVING COSTS PROGRAM

Mrs. Charles N. Teetor, Hagerstown, Chairman

At first glance the national program seems technical and heavy, but interpreted in terms of every day living it becomes much simpler and very much alive. The outstanding subject on the program at this time is Muscle Shoals, this gigantic problem which must be solved soon. It is particularly interesting because it involves the entire electric power situation as well as this one specific instance, and there is no phenomenon in this generation which is more interesting than the development of great electric power systems. The following is a very brief outline containing the principal points to be discussed in studying Muscle Shoals.

I. National plants
   a. Nitrate plants
   b. Town
   c. Shops
   d. Railroads, etc.

II. Suggested methods of control
   a. By leases
      Power
      Fertilizer production
   b. By government
      Power commission
      Research commission
      Government corporation

Some of the points of interest in the history of Muscle Shoals are:

a. The National Defense Act passed in 1916 authorizing a national investment at Muscle Shoals for the development of hydro-electric power which might produce nitrates for the manufacture of explosives in time of war and agricultural fertilizer in time of peace.

b. Construction of Wilson Dam. A commission appointed by the President made some recommendations about operating the plant. (House Document No. 119, pp 5-6).

c. Leases (League pamphlet "Congress and Muscle Shoals")

d. Agricultural Commission (Senate Bill 2956)

e. Power commission (Senate Bill 3123)

f. Research commission (Senate Bill 3081)

g. Government Corporation (Senate Bill 2147, the Norris Bill)

The living costs committee of the National League of Women Voters favors the endorsement of the principle of public operation along the lines provided in the Norris Bill.

Muscle Shoals, like the Panama Canal, was constructed, is owned, and is being operated by the United States. Wilson Dam has been operated by army engineers since September, 1925. Only four units are now operated as against a total of eighteen. This power is sold to the Alabama Power Company for two mills a kilowatt hour, and the Alabama Power Company in turn sells it for 850 mills or 8.5 cents a kilowatt hour. Therefore the League is interested in the opportunity Muscle Shoals affords of lessening the household drudgery of women living in fourteen nearby states by making available cheaper electric power. Hence, Muscle Shoals is a problem which concerns the average housewife. We have invested about $160,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in its construction. What dividend are we to receive from our investment?

Another interesting reference on just what the proposition is appeared in the Woman Citizen for January, 1925, entitled "The White Elephant." Additional references and a more comprehensive study group outline will be furnished a little later in the year.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE INDIANA

On page one of this VOTER a report of the conference of the efficiency in government chairmen in the fourth region is given. As suggested by that conference, the Indiana League is conducting a one day conference of the efficiency in government chairmen of the local leagues. The program of this committee is one of vital importance to Indiana, especially during the next two years. Heretofore other phases of the League program have been given emphasis, so there is much need for a getting together of representatives from all the local organizations to co-ordinate the work, and to council together concerning methods of attack.

Mrs. John C. Boss of Elkhart, the new chairman of the efficiency in government committee in the state, will be in charge of the meeting. Mrs. Boss is an able chairman and is thoroughly familiar with the League program, having been active in the Franchise League and in the League of Women Voters since its founding. Miss Florence Harrison, regional secretary, will also be present at the conference to give suggestions and to help with the discussion. A brief outline of the program of the conference is given below.

Program

1. Discussion of the Indiana program including study group outlines
2. Display and discussion of reference material
3. Organization of the state committee
4. Methods of procedure, including:
   a. Program helps and available speakers
   b. Specific tasks in each community
   c. Citizenship schools
   d. Participation in political party work.

A representative from each local league, preferably a member who is familiar with the program, is expected to attend the conference to be held in the state office, September 8th. The meeting will open at 10:00 a. m.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

Editorial

INDIANA VOTES

Frequent comment is made concerning the small percentage of eligible voters voting in the United States and this failure of participation in government is given as the cause of the various political problems of the day. In Indiana, we vote, 75 to 85 per cent of us. But Indiana is living through one of the worst political scandals in history. What then is the value of voting?

Recent studies sponsored by the National League of Women Voters indicate that the voting percentage is really higher than the figures indicate, due to many factors which have not been considered in making the estimate. More citizens do exercise their franchise privilege than we have been led to believe. There is a factor, other than failure to vote, which indubitably has much influence and that is the amazing ignorance of the voting public concerning affairs of government. This ignorance is primarily due to two causes: first, native lethargy on the part of some people which cannot be overcome; second, the bewildering complexity of the machinery of government, particularly of nomination and election machinery. No one person can be well informed concerning the merit or demerit of all the candidates at any election. This very complexity, in turn, tends to dissipate the interest some citizens have in good government. Certainly some of the modifications in our mechanism of government planned to make it more suitable to changed conditions should be speedily adopted.

Indiana does vote. Present conditions indicate that the votes are none too intelligently cast. This large vote, however, is a manifestation of interest in government, particularly local and state government, and is one of the factors which are gradually leading to a correction of the corrupt situation. A recent editorial in a Pennsylvania paper asks: "Would Pennsylvania so complacently have accepted the recent primary scandal had 75 per cent of its citizens voted?"

Interest in government manifested by voting is admirable and essential to good government. It only remains for those somewhat interested citizens to increase their interest to such an extent that they will become well informed concerning their government and demand certain changes which will make it more possible for their votes to be effective and to secure better qualified candidates for public office.

The League of Women Voters was the first organization planned to meet this need of disseminating information. Other organizations are becoming more and more concerned and recently two of the leading universities in the country have pointed out the necessity of college courses in practical politics. The latter will produce young men and women more capable of holding office. It is the duty of other agencies to continue to work for certain simplifications in the form of government and to develop a better informed voting public.

SEPTEMBER BOARD MEETING

The September meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indiana League of Women Voters will be held Wednesday, September 7th at the Claypool Hotel, Parlor T, Indianapolis, commencing at 10:30. In addition to the regular business of the Board, a special program is being planned to present the material available for the program of the League during the year. Special attention will be given to problems of the local leagues. In addition to the Board members the presidents of the local leagues and any members of the local leagues who wish to attend are invited.

The morning session will be devoted to a discussion of league problems such as finance, organization of new leagues, status of committee chairmen, from the point of view of the local league as well as the state and national leagues. Luncheon will be served at the Claypool Hotel.

The afternoon session will be given over to a discussion of the program of the League including a resolution concerning our program on international cooperation to prevent war, and committee chairmen reports. Mrs. C. N. Teetor, Living Costs chairman, will give a brief talk on Muscle Shoals. Mrs. Edna Hatfield Edmondson will present the results of the Sheppard-Towner study. Miss Florence Harrison, regional secretary, will demonstrate the Harrison Elliott discussion method, using a subject of current interest and will also point out the relation of the local leagues to the federal legislative measures sponsored by the national league. There will also be an informal discussion of the organization and management of study groups and citizenship schools and a presentation of speakers available for the League programs.

Reservations for the luncheon should be sent to Miss Kirlin at the League office.

PURPOSE OF THE LEAGUE

"The National League of Women Voters is making a creative attack upon indifference and ignorance through training for citizenship and by supporting needed legislation.

"The League believes in a program of education which prepares for action. It believes in a program which emphasizes practical methods in realizing ideals."—**Program of Work,** N. L. W. V.

NEW LITERATURE

A number of new and most interesting pamphlets have been published by the National League of Women Voters since the last issue of the VOTER in which new publications were mentioned. Of particular interest to us just now is Mrs. Maud Wood Park's report "Unfinished Business" which is an intimate story of the passage of the two year extension of the appropriation for the Sheppard Towner work. Each League member who is assisting in the study of Sheppard Towner work in Indiana should read this interesting report. Mrs. Burch's pamphlet, "Electric Power and the Public Welfare" ($.07) has been mentioned at other times, but with the pending study of Muscle Shoals and the power situation in Indiana, it is well to remember that this pamphlet is available. It presents a unique point of view, the chief contribution to the discussion of electric power which the League has made. Another pamphlet of electric power is in the form of a questionaire on "Domestic Electric Power Rates" ($.03), which is of great assistance in directing the study of local electrical problems.

Perhaps the most valuable little publication from th point of view of organization is the Minnesota League publication, "Talk It Over," a presentation of the Harrison Elliott discussion method, ($.05). This pamphlet clearly presents Mr. Elliott's method and will certainly be of value to study group leaders. To accompany this little publication the National League has mimeographed copies of Mr. Elliott's address at the National Council Meeting, "Group Discussion," ($.10) which clarifies the points made in the pamphlet.

Three other publications, "Special Legislation for Women in Industry" ($.05) which points out the need for this type of legislation and the results of legislation already secured "Supplement No. 2, Survey of Legal Status of Women in 48 States" ($.03); and "Education and Finance" ($.07) indicate the activity of the national league committee chairmen and secretaries.

The state school attendance department is publishing a question and answer pamphlet on the Indiana School Attendance law which will be available within a month to help local league chairmen in their study of the local school attendance situation.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Infancy Death Rate in Indiana

1917-1921	1922-1926
80.6 per thousand	68.6 per thousand

Maternity Death Rate in Indiana

1917-1921	1922-1926
7.1 per thousand	5.9 per thousand

WHAT THE LEAGUES ARE DOING

It has been very gratifying to know that quite a few of the local leagues have been busy this summer Bloomington, Evansville, Jasper County, Terre Haute have all had study group meetings frequently, as well as lawn parties and theatre parties to raise money. The Indianapolis League has had regular Board meetings and is sponsoring a night at Keith's to enable them to pay something on their quota to the State. Peru is planning a Voting Habits survey of the town. Princeton and Newburgh participated in the first district meeting late in June and have kept busy during the summer. Valparasio is working on its program for the coming year, organizing its study groups and the program for open meetings, as are Lafayette, Michigan City, South Bend. The Elkhart League is as busy as usual, something doing at its building practically every day, and they have an unusually full program planned for the coming year, starting in October.

After the September Board meeting and conference the local leagues will be prepared to leap into the work of the year with enthusiasm and knowledge.

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The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Official Organ Indiana League of Women Voters

A GOAL FOR INDIANA

THE intelligent participation by all citizens in an efficient government, under unselfish, courageous, far-seeing officials that the commonwealth may be foremost among the states in businesslike administration, in educational opportunity, and in the development of its material and spiritual resources.

VOL. VII Indianapolis, October, 1927 No. 10

INTERVIEWS *with* Mrs. KNOX

This month's question:

"What is your opinion of the progress made by women in the last generation?"

"SO widely is the progress of women now recognized—in business, in literature and art, —that it seems superfluous to comment further.

"However, it does seem to me so much has been said of woman's progress in fields new to her that a few words might be said of her progress in the field closest to her history—the home.

"That phase of woman's progress is, of course, most apparent to me because through my years of work with Knox Sparkling Gelatine, I have been in constant touch with women—in their home problems.

"Years ago most women cooked what were called 'three square meals a day'—and their work was drudgery. Today, however, cooking has become *cookery*—the three meals of the day are carefully thought out and worked out. They give pleasure as well as sustenance—they not only appease appetite but build health.

"When I first entered the gelatine business, few women knew what could be accomplished with gelatine. Today, in millions of homes Knox Sparkling Gelatine supplies dozens of different desserts and salads—delicious combinations of Knox Gelatine with fruits, or vegetables, or meats, or fish! Our progress in the gelatine business has kept pace with woman's progress in the home. Her greater understanding of food, its delight and its health, has made her increasingly enthusiastic about Knox Gelatine.

"The importance of cookery today—and the importance in cookery of Knox Sparkling Gelatine—are both reflected in my newest Cook-Book. I should like to send it to you with our compliments. It contains a valuable collection of recipes that are unusual and helpful. May I mail to you?"

—Mrs. Knox

CHARLES B. KNOX GELATINE CO.
206 Knox Ave. Johnstown, N. Y.

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"The Highest Quality for Health"

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

At Washington there is in the Department of Labor a bureau concerning itself with the welfare of children and young people throughout these United States. It is not one of the large bureaus and it is not by most of our officials considered very important. Yet it is famed through the civilized world for its painstaking, accurate, disinterested, original work. Indeed it was the first of its kind, the forerunner of similar bureaus organized under many governments since its beginning in 1912.

Lately and with increasing frequency, we hear of attacks upon this, the Children's Bureau. Rarely are the attacks open and direct. Usually they are anonymous and in the form of inuendo. Senator Bayard of Maryland has availed himself of congressional privilege and printed an attack of more than sixty pages of fine type in the Congressional Record. These arguments were never spoken on the floor of Congress and so never answered, and they are being widely distributed in the form that to the unwitting appears to give them some sort of governmental sanction. As for the anonymous statements, that sort of attack is made only by dishonorable cowards who fear to face a demand for proof of their accusations.

At the meeting of the National Council at Washington last May the League of Women Voters spoke on this matter in no uncertain terms. The statement is as follows:

"The General Council of the National League of Women Voters reaffirms the support of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor which has been expressed by the annual convention of the League since the beginning of the organization . . . The scientific spirit of investigation and research, the effective popularization of the results of that research, and the able administration of the entire bureau have commended the admiration and respect of the members of the League who regard it as one of the most successful demonstrations of the functioning of the government in the interest of general welfare. We believe that it constitutes an adequate reply to those who fear that undesirable bureaucracy is inevitable as a result of cooperation between the federal and state governments. The League deplores and protests against attacks recently made on the Children's Bureau by those who either misunderstand or wilfully misinterpret its methods and work . . . . "

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Report of Sheppard Towner Study in Indiana

At the request of the National League of Women Voters the Indiana League undertook a study of the work of the Infant and Child Hygiene Department of the State Board of Health which is in charge of the administration of the Sheppard Towner Funds for this state. Questionnaires were sent to each local organization in the state and in districts where there were no local leagues, questionnaires were sent to women who had helped organize counties for the work done there by this department. From the answers to these questionnaires and from the report sent to the state office of the League by Dr. Schweitzer, director of the child hygiene work, the following report was compiled.

In July, 1922, Sheppard Towner funds became available for Indiana. The state program for maternity and infancy work was started in October, 1919, under an appropriation of $10,000 by the state legislature.

Types of Work

Two major types of activity have been carried on in Indiana — mothers' classes and clinics for children. All but five counties have had a five weeks' course in maternal and infant care, known as mothers' classes and every county has had a series of six to fourteen baby conferences where children up to school age have been examined, certain foods recommended. In case of any need for medical attention the children were referred to a local physician for further examination and treatment. No actual treatment was done in any case. The total number of babies and pre-school age children reached by the clinics between July, 1922 and June, 1927 was 33,729. No effort other than mothers' classes has been made to reach expectant mothers, but many attended the classes. Each county in the state has been assisted by Sheppard Towner funds. No money is given to the counties because of the provisions of the law in Indiana. The work is done by the staff of the state child hygiene division, but efforts have been made to interest organizations in taking over the child health work and in establishing permanent centers.

Permanent Organizations

Permanent organization has been perfected at Elkhart, known as the Child Welfare Association and functions under the auspices of the Elkhart League of Women Voters. This organization takes care of all of the child health work in Elkhart, holding frequent clinics maintaining a public health nursing system, etc. The funds are derived from the "Heart of Elkhart" fund, which is a community chest arrangement. Local health organizations in Huntington, Allen, Vigo, Monroe, Marion, and Vanderburg counties were encouraged to broaden types of work through programs put on by the child hygiene department of the state board of health, using Sheppard Towner funds as well as state funds. An effort is being made now to establish child health boards in each county. Organization of these boards has been started or completed in ten counties. The board is composed of delegates from all organizations conducting child health activities in any county.

Infant Deaths per Thousand Births 1927-59

1917—84	1922—68
1918—88	1923—71
1919—79	1924—65
1920—81	1925—67
1921—71	1926—72

The above table shows a decrease of twelve deaths per thousand births in the ten year period. Taking the average death rate for the years 1917-1921 (80.6) per thousand) and 1922-1926 (68.6 per thousand) the same result is obtained.

Mother Deaths per Thousand from Puerperal Causes 1927-6.42

1917—6.5	1922—6.3
1918—8.1	1923—5.9
1919—7.2	1924—5.4
1920—7.4	1925—5.7
1921—6.4	1926—6.5

The above table shows a decrease of exactly nothing in mother death rate between 1917 and 1926, if the figures for each of those years is taken. However, taking an average of the first five years, 1917-1921 the figure is 7.1 per thousand; for the last five year period, 1922-1926 the figure is 5.9; showing a substantial decrease. By averaging the results in three year periods it is shown that from 1917-1919 the average was 7.3; from 1920-1922, 6.7; from 1923-1925, 5.7. The rise in the maternity death rate for 1926 has not yet been ex-

(Continued on page four)

SHEPPARD TOWNER REPORT, Continued

plained but is probably due to some epidemic which was not serious enough to arouse a great deal of attention. The Sheppard Towner work was not commenced until 1922. The decline in both the infancy and maternal death rate has been more rapid since that date.

Present Budget

The present budget of the child hygiene division of the state board of health is $45,000 including $20,000 federal funds: $0,000 state, and $5,000 federal funds that are not matched by the state. The budget for the next two years provides that a sum not in excess of $25,000 may be matched by the state.

General Plan

The general plans for the child hygiene staff work from October 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928 are as follows:

I. Mothers' Classes arranged for fall and winter.
   1. Completed for rural areas.
   2. Club classes for delegates of all clubs in each county will be offered. Non-delegate members will be welcome.
   3. Classes will be offered a second time to Indiana Colleges.
   4. Talks to High School girls on health problems in the home. (On request.)
   5. Demonstrations in baby care to grade school girls home economics classes. (Tentative.)
   6. Talks on home and family problems to men's clubs. (By request.)
   7. Talks on child health standards and organizations to Medical Societies.

II. Conferences.

Preschool and infant examinations arranged for warmer months. County-wide organization to emphasize health preparation for school will include arrangements for examinations and for follow-up work. While conferences are in progress staff groups will also interest people in Child Health Board work.

III. Child Health Boards.

Definite plans are being made to organize these child health boards in each county. Ten counties have organizations already wholly or partly complete.

Summary and Recommendations

At least the same amount as now spent will be needed for maternity and infancy hygiene work after July 1, 1929—between $50,000 and $60,000. At present the budget provides that federal money not to exceed $25,000 is to be matched. The amount to be secured after that is exhausted ($50,000) is uncertain, depending on the funds available from the state board of health as a whole and upon the recommendation of the chairman of the state board of health. At least the $25,000 now appropriated by the General Assembly will be available after July 1, 1929.

Heretofore there has always been some difficulty in persuading the legislature to accept the federal aid, although the amendment to the budget which provided for the continued acceptance of the federal money under the two year extension of the Sheppard Towner appropriation went through the 1927 Assembly without any comment. There is no way at present to determine definitely whether the Assembly will be willing to double its appropriation for maternity and infancy work or not. Indications are, though, that a double appropriation for this type of work would be an extremely difficult piece of legislation to get through. The state medical society opposes the maternity and infancy work on the basis of the federal aid argument, but it is believed that they object to state work of this particular type and would oppose a double state appropriation as well as the federal aid. Practically all of the women's organizations in the state are in favor of the work. They are all of the opinion that the work must continue whether by the use of state funds only, or by federal assistance. The chief value of having the federal funds available is the standardization of methods and the coordination of the work throughout the states.

Practically all of the reports received indicate that the people in Indiana who know about the work of the Child Hygiene Department believe that it must go on and be extended and that probably the best way of assuring this development is through continued federal support.

It would not have been possible to have secured reports from certain localities in Indiana had it not been for the hearty cooperation of women in those districts outside of the membership of the League of Women Voters. Their cooperation in this investigation is deeply appreciated.

The above report was accepted by the Board of Directors of the Indiana League of Women Voters and the following recommendation made to the National League of Women Voters:

"In view of the fact that at present it seems that it would not be possible to secure a double appropriation from the Indiana General Assembly for the work of the Infant and Child Hygiene Department of the State Board of Health, the Board of Directors of the Indiana League of Women Voters recommends to the National League that an effort be made to secure federal support for this work in the states. In addition to the fact that an increased appropriation probably could not be secured in Indiana, the Board of Directors believes that federal support is desirable in that a central clearing house helps to coordinate the work in the states, bringing it up to a minimum standard and materially aids the directors of the state work in making their plans."

With the September issue of the Woman Voter, the practice of sending copies of the publication to each state legislator and important state officers was put into effect. We appreciate the efforts of many of these men in helping the League with its work and take this means of keeping them informed of the work we are attempting.

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

Editorial

OUR ELECTION LAWS

As mentioned in this column several times and in Convention in May, it is the desire of the state League of Women Voters that the local leagues emphasize the study and understanding of the present situation in Indiana in regard to election laws, especially the lack of any system of registration.

Indiana is now one of three states not having any means of securing a legal list of qualified voters—the other two states are Arkansas and Texas. The situation is serious, and yet very little interest has been manifested on the part of citizens in any part of Indiana. The repealing bill slipped through the Assembly very quietly and apparently on well oiled tracks. The Indiana League of Women Voters wants to know: "Why was the law repealed? What provisions for preventing fraudulent voting in 1928 elections are being planned, if any? What can the league do about the situation?"

The League will unquestionably be interested in certain pieces of legislation which will come up in 1929. Other groups of people throughout Indiana are interested in various types of legislation and all are concerned with the necessity of clearing up the present political situation. How can any desired legislation be secured or any permanent reforms consummated when the way is left open for any amount of fraudulent voting in the 1928 primaries and elections? Beneficial legislation cannot possibly be secured unless men who understand and are in sympathy with the measures can be elected to office. With the practically unlimited opportunity afforded the unscrupulous politician for padding the poll books, since there will be no legal list of eligible voters, how are we to elect candidates free from the domination of such men?

The former registration law in Indiana was none too perfect, but certainly it was infinitely better than none, and why could not the Assembly have amended it to make it more effective, rather than to have eliminated it entirely? The least the League can do is to call attention to the seriousness of the situation and to arouse public sentiment to such an extent as to assure a minimum of fraudulent voting in 1928.

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS

The following programs are being offered for citizenship schools to the local leagues.

Efficiency in Government School

First Session.—Election Laws, general subject.

Registration, including a discussion of the old law in Indiana; a model system; and a discussion of the significance of the repeal of the registration law.

Qualifications of election officials and the relation between election officials and the quality of candidates chosen.

Types of ballot, including a demonstration of the Massachusetts Ballot and a Short Ballot.

"How Local Elections Are Conducted," by some local official.

Second Session—Methods of Nomination, general subject.

Including a summary of the history of nominating methods, a comparison of the Primary and Convention systems, and some needed modifications of the Primary.

Public Welfare in Government School

First Session—Public Welfare Measures in Indiana, general subject.

The child labor problem and school attendance including a resume of the high points of the law; accomplishments of the state school attendance department; and some needed accompaniments to the law.

"School Attendance Work in the Local Community," by local officer.

Second Session—Public Welfare Measures in Indiana, continued.

Maternity and infant hygiene work.

Federal Aid to the States.

or

The problem of women in industry, including a discussion of the Indiana law, local conditions, and an answer to the question, "Why legislation for women?"

These schools will be conducted by members of the Indiana League of Women Voters, including the following people: Mrs. H. R. Misener, Michigan City; second vice president of the state League; Mrs. T. J. Louden, Bloomington, chairman of the second district of the League; Mrs. Ralph E. Carter, Indianapolis, chairman of the efficiency in government committee of the Indianapolis League; Mrs. Lula S. Halverson, Evansville, chairman of the first district; and Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, Indianapolis, first vice-president of the state league.

In order to conduct these schools at a minimum cost to the local leagues, it will be necessary to schedule them in sequence throughout the state to cut down the traveling expenses of the speakers. Local leagues planning to have one of these citizenship schools should write to the state office at once, suggesting the date they wish for a school.

WHY VOTE

By Miss Katherine Ludington, first vice-president National League of Women Voters

The most dangerous vote in this country is the vote that is not used. Perhaps if we could focus our attention less on some vaguely "dangerous vote" and more on the indifferent voter, we might come to grips with one of the actual dangers to the working of democracy.

The fact that voters must have some comprehension of public questions and must take part in settling them is the vitalizing challenge of democracy—but it is also its danger. We have set up, here in the United States, a remarkable experiment in representative government. The best brains of the past and the present have been expended on making the system perfect and on getting the right men to administer it. Recently there have been signs that we are dimly recognizing a third factor in the situation. We are realizing the part that must be played by the electorate from whom all power derives and by whom, in the last analysis, all questions are settled.

No system of self-government can work if we neglect the "selves" who work it. And yet, curiously enough, in educating the inhabitants of this country, the last consideration seems to have been that these inhabitants are voters. Whatever else they may be, after twenty-one they are voters if they are naturalized citizens and if they are not in prison. It is as inevitable as death or taxes!

You puzzle and ponder how to direct your boy's or girl's education—whether to train him or her as a teacher, a business man, a minister, a lawyer, a home maker—you are uncertain what he or she may turn out to be. Has it ever occurred to you that whatever else they may be they are dead sure to be voters?

The work of the League of Women Voters, which is concerned with bringing voters "into realistic touch with public questions, and training them in habits of independent and responsible thinking" is governed by the following principles:

1. Voters must be trained to function if democracy is to succeed or even to survive.

2. Methods for training voters must be found which will catch and hold the indifferent and which will realistically train for the actual and pressing needs of everyday citizenship.

3. If we make democracy succeed we need fear neither reaction nor social revolution.

In addressing itself to this problem of the electorate the League is meeting this responsibility and although tentatively and gropingly, it is making a genuine contribution to democratic method and practice.

When writing to our advertisers please mention The Indiana Woman Voter.

SUMMARY OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

By Ruth Morgan, Chairman of International Co-operation to Prevent War Committee, National League of Women Voters

It is admitted by all concerned that the Naval Limitation Conference effected nothing toward the limitation of naval armaments. The sole question is whether good or ill will result from it and the majority believe it has done more harm than good to the cause of peace. The English and American representatives each seek to place the blame for this failure upon the other. The American argument is that the United States proposed, and the conference was called to consider, the limitation of those classes of war vessels not limited by the Washington Conference; namely cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. Particularly in the cruiser class, there appeared indications that a competitive building war between rival navies was imminent.

The Conference failed, being unable to agree on the matter of cruiser limitation. The Americans offered as the United States policy (one not to be receded from) that parity between the navies of Great Britain and the United States was necessary, Japan to accede to the 5:5:3 ratio of the Washington Conference; and that "parity" meant actual amount of tonnage. They, therefore, advanced a proposal for cruiser tonnage to be limited to 300,000 tons, each nation to determine what size cruiser and type of gun was appropriate to its needs and should be built out of the tonnage allowed. It was claimed that cruisers of 10,000 tons with 8-inch guns were the most useful type to the American navy, as smaller cruisers had less value to a nation with relatively few naval bases and without colonial possessions. The American representatives stated that this left other navies, notably the British, free to build a greater number of smaller cruisers with 6-inch guns but did actually restrict the total tonnage of each country to a similar amount.

The British Delegation, on the other hand, contended that parity of this kind was not parity at all, and that the peculiar needs of its far-flung Empire made it essential that Great Britain have a minimum of seventy ships. They were quite willing to build small cruisers of 6,000 tons with 6-inch guns. If, however, the United States insisted on a certain number of large 10,000 ton cruisers with 8-inch guns, Great Britain would be forced to follow suit because of their greater value in offensive warfare, and that if forced to build large cruisers Great Britain would be unable to build her seventy ships within the total tonnage limits suggested by the United States and would, therefore, be accepting an inferior naval position.

The American delegation took exception to this proposal on the grounds that it would give Great Britain an actual superiority because of the fact that many of

(Continued on page seven)

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Continued

the large ships of the British merchant marine could be mounted with 6-inch guns in time of war and made the actual equal of small cruisers.

It is obvious from the above that nations cannot secure both literal parity and differentiation of needs.

Many other arguments and differences entered into the discussion but on the whole three facts were made very clear:

1. If the war needs of any country are considered as absolute; i. e., if before discussion of limitation each nation must consider all possible and potential dangers, its ability to take the offensive or defensive in war, and its ability to protect all vulnerable points,—in other words, if security is to be determined not relatively but independently and absolutely—there can be no real limitation of armaments by international agreement.

2. If it is the duty of naval experts and representatives of governments to secure, each for his own country, a practical equality of naval effectiveness estimated in terms of war, then the effort to secure this equality by negotiation becomes really an effort to secure national superiority by treaty.

3. While a powerful government is not justified in pursuing a policy of disarmament without reference to the policies of other powerful governments, yet there must be a willingness to sacrifice projects of preparedness if another country is prepared to do the same. This is the necessary basis of limitations of armaments intended to secure peace.

On the whole, the first two factors were plainly present in the Geneva conference and the last was noticeably absent.

A member of the English Labor Party, H. N. Brailsford, has written; "If this Conference had set to work with a general and obligatory treaty of arbitration as its starting-point, the calculations in which both sides indulged would have become as non-sensical as they are indecent . . . We were all of us egotists at Geneva. But why should we be anything else? No power can or ought to take a social view of armaments until the Great Society exists, a firmly knit association for mutual defense. If Great Britain is ever to abandon her anti-social doctrine of blockade, America must surrender her useless anti-social doctrine of isolation. When we reach that point, we shall quarrel no longer over disarmament."

It would seem to be the duty of those who see an obligation to secure reduction of armaments by international agreement to point out the above and to insist firmly that governments can secure peace, security, and limitation of armaments if they are determined to do so.

REPORT OF THE EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The first state conference of committee chairmen in Indiana has been held and declared a real success! The efficiency in government chairmen met in the state office on September 9th. Mrs. J. C. Boss, state chairman and Miss Florence Harrison, regional secretary were in charge. The item most discussed was that dealing with registration of voters particularly with the situation in Indiana created by the repeal of the existing registration law by the General Assembly of 1927.

The conference made the following recommendations:

1. Each local league to have at least one open meeting on the general subject of election laws, emphasizing the need for an adequate registration system in Indiana.

2. Each local league to have at least one study group on the subject of registration laws, using the outline and references compiled by the state and regional officers.

3. That each local league chairman interview the representative or senator in her county concerning the repeal of the registration law.

4. That efforts be made to interest the editors of local newspapers in the situation and to secure their cooperation in a publicity campaign.

It is probable that Miss Hauser, national chairman of the efficiency in government committee, will be in Indiana late in November and can speak to a limited number of local leagues on the problem of registration.

NEW LITERATURE

"Facts About Muscle Shoals," N. L. W. V., $.12. The long awaited publication on this so-called "white elephant" of the federal government. The pamphlet is well organized, giving a history of the development of the plant during and after the war, the different divisions of the problem of management, and various suggestions for its disposition. It is a very valuable addition to our group of pamphlets on the general subject of electric power.

"Questions and Answers on the Indiana School Attendance Law," prepared by the state School Attendance Department. Just the publication each local League needs to complete its study of the Indiana School Attendance and Child Labor Law.

According to Professor Charles E. Merriam, unfortunately, "far more attention has been given to the mechanism of government than to the actual work of the machine."

Miss Sherwin's statement that the League of Women Voters deals primarily with situations, not subjects, makes one appreciate all the more its value as a potential force in the community. — From the St. Louis League publication, "The League Bulletin."

Have you renewed your membership and interest in the League for the coming year?

A POPULAR LECTURE COURSE

The Indianapolis League of Women Voters is sponsoring a most interesting series of lectures, commencing October 12th. Professor Howard E. Jensen of Butler University is to give a series of six lectures based on the general subject of government in its relation to rapidly changing economic and social conditions. The titles of the various lectures are:

Developing American Democracy.
Economic Progress and Expanding Powers of Government.
Social Welfare and the State.
Public Opinion.
Popular Control of the Machinery of Government.
The League of Women Voters in Relation to Present Day Problems.

Professor Jensen is an extremely able and interesting speaker. His subjects are ones with which every citizen should be familiar. The course will furnish an excellent basis for an understanding of the program of the League.

The Indianapolis League is not limiting the sale of tickets for the course to its members but hopes to sell many outside of the membership. At each meeting, national league literature pertinent to the subject under discussion will be on display and for sale. The course should serve to interest many Indianapolis women in the League.

Although it would not be possible for any local league to have the complete series of lectures, Professor Jensen is available to local leagues for any one of these talks and it is hoped he will be able to condense the more essential material of these lectures into one which he can give to local organizations.

NEW VOTERS' CONFERENCE

Representatives of the four college Leagues of Women Voters in Indiana met in Indianapolis, Saturday, September 24th. Butler University was represented by its president, Edith Ratts, by the former president, Jane Ogborn, and by Virginia Hampton, Ethel Mallock, and Ellen MacLean. Terre Haute State Normal School was represented by Miss Nance Sherwod and Christine Nehf. Indiana University sent three officers. Marian Linkmeyer of Aurora who is president this year, Mary Rothrock of Bloomington, and Virginia Meek of Indianapolis who was the first president of the League at I. U. Mary Elizabeth Skinner of Lafayette, president of the Purdue University League headed the delegation from that school. Other officers attending the meeting from Purdue were Alice Moran and Miss Lilly. Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, state chairman of New Voters, and Sara Lauter, president of the Indianapolis League entertained with a luncheon for the delegates.

The afternoon meeting was given over to a discussion of the program of the national League and its relation to the college leagues. Tentative programs from each of the four schools were discussed, and some general suggestions made. For instance, it was decided that it was very important to have as many field trips to points of interest as possible in order to make the program more graphic. Problems of finance, publicity, membership, and organization were discussed. The girls agreed to limit the membership to the number that could be taken care of by the organization and to seek girls who were majoring in departments of political and social sciences. A more detailed report of the programs of these college leagues will be given in the November VOTER.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT STUDY KIT

Under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Boss, state chairman of the efficiency in government committee, a study group outline containing specific references and questions on the references has been worked out and is ready for use. Part I of this outline covers the subject of registration including a careful analysis of the old law in Indiana, the requirements of a model registration system, and questions concerning the type of law that should be enacted for Indiana in 1929. Part II of the outline deals with the subject of methods of nomination. References and questions on such phases of this question as: History of Nomination Methods, the Conduct of the Direct Primary, Charge Against the Primary, and the Direct Primary in Relation to the Short Ballot.

All of the references used in the study, mimeographed copies of the study outline and of the Indiana Registration Law, are included in the kit. Each local league chairman of efficiency in government has received one complete kit. Oother are available at the state office of the Indiana League of Women Voters, on payment of a nominal charge. Any League member who wishes to become informed regarding these two general subjects—Election Laws and he Direct Primary—will find no more readable and authentic material than is contained in this efficiency in government kit.

When writing to Mrs. Knox, please mention The Indiana Woman Voter.

It was necessary to omit Branch League News from this issue of the VOTER because it went to press before many of the local organizations commenced the fall work. Next month the editor hopes to have a full page of interesting notes about each local organization. Please send a brief story to the editor telling of plans for the coming year, especially those of particular interest.

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

Published by The Indiana League of Women Voters

"Citizenship Means Service"

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A New Development in Child Labor Standards

The program of the National Association of Manufacturers "for the further protection of employed children" has aroused general interest and has brought forth strong condemnation and equally strong approbation. How does it compare with standards already established in Indiana?

The first two standards set by the Manufacturers' Association are met by the Indiana law; namely, that new employment certificates are required on each change of employment; also a new physical examination. The Indiana law provides that a child under sixteen years of age must have completed the eighth grade; the manufacturers' standard is completion of the sixth grade. Their fourth requirement is a minimum of four hours a week in continuation schools for children under sixteen. Our law makes no provision for continuation schools but school cities are permitted to make these requirements as soon as they can provide facilities for such work. Hammond, Indiana, has a splendid system.

The Indiana law provides that "no boy between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years and no girl between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years shall be employed . . . more than eight hours in any one day, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week, nor more than six days in any one week, nor before the hour of six o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening of any one day." The manufacturers set a standard forty-eight hour week, and daily hours between seven A. M. and nine P. M. The seven o'clock opening hour is better than our six o'clock hour but our standard is two hours better in the closing time. Some states, New York for example, specify an eight hour day with definite opening and closing hours which is much better since it facilitates the enforcement of the law. The manufacturers' standard does not specify only six days per week, or only eight hours in any one day. The spread of fourteen hours, no provision for an eight hour day or a six day week, would make the law will nigh unenforceable. This provision as stated in their pamphlet also would permit children under sixteen years to work in mines which is not permitted in any mining state under existing laws, with the possible exception of Michigan.

The final provision of the manufacturers' standards provides for the "strengthening of laws forbidding the employment of children in hazardous occupations by more carefully defining the specific hazards." Indiana would do well to strengthen its law in this way.

The danger lies in assuming that the standards promulgated by the manufacturers are maximum standards. To some of the more backward states—backward in their long delayed recognition of the American child's right to attain safe and sane citizenship through the state's protective care of his education and health—enactment into law of some of these standards would unquestionably benefit the children in those states if enforced. Certainly Indiana does not admit that it has reached its goal of achievement in regard to the education and labor of children, although our standards are much higher than those of the National Asociation of Manufacturers.

In explaining this set of standards, the Manufacturers' Association states in part: "Other states which have already effectively enforced an educational qualification may reasonably experiment with higher standards, but in no case should these standards prevent the employment of physically able children over fourteen years who are unable or unwilling to go further in school than the sixth grade and who in the judgment of their parents or guardians would be better employed at work."

Although we permit children of fourteen who have completed the eighth grade to leave school we do so only on proof of financial necessity, or when the school system itself fails to provide for them adequately as happens in rural communities where good high schools are scarce and transportation is inadequate, due largely to our township system of schools. Thus, our standards are at least two years higher than those of the Manufacturers' Association. If by the statement "in no case should these standards prevent the employment of physically able children over fourteen," etc., is meant that our laws should be broken down to conform to the sixth grade standard advocated, we, in Indiana, should be prepared to oppose any such attempt.

BRANCH LEAGUE NEWS

The **Bloomington** League opened its season of activity Friday, September 30 with a public meeting. Dr. Margaret Telfer, University physician, spoke on the maternity and infancy hygiene work done in Indiana under the provisions of the Sheppard Towner Act. Dr. Telfer was in charge of one of the units doing this work during the past summer. The second meeting was on the living costs program of the League under the direction of Miss Iva Weybright, chairman. An interesting feature of the Bloomington League is the very excellent publicity it receives. Mrs. Neill, the president, contributes regularly to one of the newspapers, having a double column on the League program and activities, local, state, and national every two weeks.

The new League at **Indiana University** has started its year very well. The Bloomington League is cooperating with the college organization in its program and the two are planning to sponsor a citizenship school. Marian Linkmyer, Virginia Meek, and Mary Rothrock attended the conference of college leagues in Indianapolis in September. On October 5 the first open meeting of the college League was held, and about forty students attended. On October 11 the University League gave a tea for its new members, and for prospective members.

The **Brookville** League has had several meetings this fall and has elected new officers. Mrs. Earl Baker succeeds Mrs. Hermena Kipp'e as president. They have asked for the state citizenship school which will probably be conducted in November.

Another college League, **Butler University,** has a splendid program planned for this school year. This League has lived through one very successful year and is planning to increase its activities this year. It practices the League idea "know your facts before you act," better than most leagues of older members. Each committee chairman conducts a study group before she has charge of an open meeting, with the result that each meeting is attended by a group of girls who know quite a little about the subject and can lead and direct the discussion.

The **Elkhart** League inaugurated its year's program with a lovely tea given at its club home on September 26. Its real program started on October 3 when Mrs. William G. Hibbard, director of the fourth region, spoke at a luncheon meeting. Mrs. Hibbard spoke on "Problems of the Pacific," reviewing some of the more interesting features of the Conference on Pacific Relations to which she was a delegate. The Elkhart League was in charge of the registration of the social workers at the state conference on social work held in Elkhart in October. Mr. C. C. Carstens, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, addressed a meeting of the League during the social workers' conference. A League meeting in its Club House every Monday from now until June, interspersed with discussion group meetings, is a record toward which other Leagues can work!

If publicity is a criterion of activity, the **Evansville** League has been the most industrious of all the Indiana Leagues during the summer and early fall—and the editor, for one, believes it is a pretty good measure! They have two study groups—one on electric power and the other on child welfare—functioning now. Their first open meeting was on the general subject of maternity and infancy hygiene and Dr. Maude Arthur of the Indiana Child Hygiene Division of the state Board of Health told of the work of her department. Miss Blanche Merry, state school attendance officer, spoke at the October meeting. Plans have been made to have Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, fifth vice-president of the National League, and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, fourth vice-president in charge of efficiency in government, as speakers at open meetings of the League.

Fairview Township League had its first meeting in October, and they are planning on having study meetings. Mrs. Saxon of Falmouth and the sixth district chairman, Mrs. Earl Ruff, attended the state board meeting in September.

The **Hagerstown League**—formerly Jefferson Township—meets every two weeks as usual. Their program is essentially one of study, each member being responsible for some contribution to the discussion at each meeting. Six women from this League attended the September Board meeting.

The **Indianapolis** League has an unusually ambitious program this year. At present they are in the midst of Professor Jensen's lecture series which was explained in the October VOTER. Organization of study groups on the problem of maternity and infancy hygiene, child labor with emphasis on the Indiana law, and efficiency in government, is under way. The League plans to have only four large open meetings during the year. A novel plan for citizenship schools is being perfected. These schools will be taken to community centers all over Indianapolis and will consist of the playlet "The Voter's Dream" and talks by members of the Indianapolis Board on "Government in Relation to Every Day Living."

The **Jasper County** League is another one of our very enterprising branches. During the summer study groups met, each one meeting every third week giving the League members an opportunity to attend all of them. These groups are continuing through the fall. Four members attended the state Board meeting in September. The first meeting of the year was on the child welfare program emphasizing maternity and infancy hygiene. The second meeting was on the living costs program. The Jasper County League has found that the most successful plan for meetings is to have a cooperative luncheon at noon followed by the program. They have excellent attendance.

With the possible exception of Elkhart, the **Michigan City** League has the most ambitious program of any of the Leagues. Each monthly meeting will be addressed by a speaker of note. The executive Board of the League also finds it worthwhile to "meet and eat" as a Peru "Leaguer" stated it the other day. The Michigan City League opened its program with a reception on October first. Mrs. Maurice Lieber of Winnetka was the speaker. Mrs. Misener, former persident of the local league, says that Michigan City women have grown to prefer women as speakers believing that they bring more real information to the League than do men.

The **Newburgh** League devoted its September meeting to a discussion of the repeal of the registration law. The editor was pleased to see in the notice of this meeting this statement: "Members will please bring 'The Woman Voter' and the 'Year Book' to aid in the discussion." Isn't that a good idea?

The **Peru** League is starting on a new regimen this year. Mrs. F. W. Troutman was elected president at the October meeting to succeed Mary Gallahan Kolb who resigned. The League is planning to conduct its

(Continued on page 4)

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

Editorial

MATERNITY AND INFANCY HYGIENE

In the October number of the VOTER a report of the state wide survey of the maternity and infancy hygiene work done in Indiana was printed. That report contained the action of the state Board of Directors of the League, asking our National League to seek some kind of continued support for this work from the federal government.

The state Board took that action after careful deliberation and consideration of all the factors involved. This action by no means relieves the state League or the local Leagues from responsibility. Since we have decided after painstaking study that we need federal support for this work, it is our duty to inform our senators and representatives of our decision, and the reasons for it. Although the decision represents the action of our organization, the material on which it was based was secured from representative people throughout Indiana, many of whom have no connection with the League and all of whom were very earnest in their opinion that the work must continue whether by state funds only, or supplemented by some kind of assistance from the federal government. Therefore, the decision is representative of the attitude of the women of Indiana. Efforts are being made to interview our senators and representatives. It is suggested that each League member become familiar with the report of the investigation which was published in the October VOTER, and be prepared to give assistance in the legislative fight which may come.

It is the duty of the Indiana League to so inform its representatives and senators concerning this work, that they will be eager to support the measure which will be presented in Congress. The "League" means each member. Therefore it is also the duty of each member.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Mrs. C. N. Teetor of Hagerstown, chairman of the Living Costs Committee in Indiana, and Mrs. Lewis E. Myers, of Valparaiso, substituting for Mrs. Edmondson, chairman of child welfare, attended their respective committee conferences in Winnetka the week of October 11th. Since the VOTER went to press at that time, reports of these regional conferences will be printed in the December VOTER. Miss Julia M. Hicks, secretary to the Department of Public Welfare in Government of the National League, attended the conferences, and on her way back to Washington spent a day in Indianapolis conferring with Mrs. Streightoff, state president of the Indiana League, and with Mrs. Pearl Lee Vernon, chairman of the Legal Status of Women committee in Indiana. Miss Hicks attended a luncheon meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indianapolis League, discussing the program of the two committees, Child Welfare and Living Costs.

PROGRAM HELPS

November

1. "Studies in School Attendance," Bulletin No. 91, State Department of Public Instruction. No charge. Available at state headquarters.
2. "The Children's Amendment, Revised," National League of Women Voters, 10 cents.
3. "Recent State Child Labor Legislation," National League of Women Voters, 5 cents.
4. The Survey, October 15, "Manufacturers on Child Labor," by Florence Kelley and Wiley H. Swift, and "Let the States Do It."

December

1. Rotary Magazine, November, 1926, "Mental Disarmament," Elmer Peterson.
2. The American Foundation, Foreign Relations Bulletin for October 7th, "Is There a Way Out of the Court Deadlock?" by Esther Everett Lape.

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BRANCH LEAGUE NEWS—Continued

meetings as study groups, using the efficiency in government study outline as a guide. These monthly meetings of the entire league will probably be supplemented by more frequent meetings of small study groups. The League in Peru is cooperating with the A. A. U. W. in sponsoring a lecture course on international relations.

Princeton is one of those star Leagues which sends a regulary monthly payment to the state. Excellent programs are given each month. Miss Blanche Merry, state school attendance officer, was the speaker at the first meeting held in October.

The **Purdue University** League was represented at the state conference in Indianapolis by its president and two other officers. They are planning a splendid program of open meetings supplemented by visits to nearby institutions and places of interest related to the League program. They are following the type of organization developed by the Butler University League.

Mrs. J. E. Neff, president of the **South Bend** League, sounded the key note of the South Bend program at its opening meeting October 4th in her talk "Group Study." Mrs. J. C. Boss, state chairman of the efficiency in government committee, explained the work to be done in Indiana under her committee. Mrs. C. A. Carlisle accepted the chairmanship of the local committee and will manage study groups on this subject. South Bend will have Miss Hauser and Miss Florence Harrison for meetings in December.

Terre Haute met on September 15, devoting its program to a discussion of the legal status of women, led by members of the League. The success of the meeting is demonstrated by the fact that the newspaper report covered two entire columns. This League has a working chairman for each standing committee of the League and most of these chairmen will be responsible for meetings during the year.

The **Terre Haute State Normal School** League has not started its active program due to the fact that the Normal didn't open until October. Two members of the League, Christine Nehf and Nance Sherwood, attended the Indianapolis Conferences.

Professor Victor L. Albjerg of Purdue University was the speaker at the opening meeting of the **Tippecanoe County** League on October 14. Professor Albjerg spoke on the direct primary and the problem of registration of voters.

The **Valparaiso** League has radically changed its plan of program for the coming year. There will be three study groups during the year, one on efficiency in government, one on public welfare in government, and the other on international cooperation to prevent war. These study groups will meet for a period of six weeks followed by an open meeting. Miss Hauser, national chairman of the efficiency in government department, will be the speaker at the November meeting. These study groups are planning a very intensive study of these particular subjects on the League program.

CORRECTION

On page four of the October VOTER under the heading "Present Budget," $10,000 was named as the sum appropriated by the state for maternity and infancy hygiene. The sum is $20,000.

INTERVIEWS *with* Mrs. KNOX

This month's question:

"What do you consider the secret of successful entertaining?"

"I SHOULD say that there are many secrets of successful entertaining—and most of them are really no secrets at all—they a known to every active hostess!

"Certainly, however, the center of entertaining is the dining table—and what is served upon it often determines the hostess's reputation with her guests.

"I have always found that the dishes which give the greatest pleasure and cause the warmest comments are not those which are rich, heavy and pretentious, but those which are dainty, exquisite, wholesome and unusual.

"Naturally my interest in the gelatine business has inspired me to experiment with hundreds of dishes, made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. I have combined it in innumerable ways with all kinds of fruits, vegetables, fish, meats and other foods. And it is gratifying to find that many of these delicacies have become not only favorites of American Homes but also prized dishes of noted chefs.

"The very best of these delicacies I have had compiled into my new Cook Book. I should enjoy sending it to you, if you would like to have it. I am sure it contains recipes and suggestions which will be new to you and which may prove helpful. May I mail it to you, with our compliments?"

—Mrs. Knox

CHARLES B. KNOX GELATINE CO.
206 Knox Ave. Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX
SPARKLING
GELATINE
"The Highest Quality for Health"

The INDIANA WOMAN VOTER

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"Citizenship Means Service"

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

By BERTHA J. EHRICH, Chairman

The Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War is, in the very implication of its name, different from any other committee functioning within the League of Women Voters. All other committees—Legal Status of Women, Women in Industry, Child Welfare, Education, Efficiency in Government, etc.—deal with conditions or laws or lack of laws within the boundaries of the United States. With the International Cooperation to Prevent War Committee, as its name implies, the United States of America is only one side of the equation and all the world is the other side.

What does the name of the committee mean? "International—between nations;" "Cooperation—working jointly with others;" "To Prevent War—a colossal undertaking, a seemingly hopeless task, when viewed in its entirety, and yet, whatever the human mind has set as its goal it finally achieves, and nothing that is sincerely wanted and planned and worked for ever fails of eventual accomplishment."

Let us understand our work thoroughly and work at it everlastingly, with sincerity of purpose and singleness of mind, being undismayed by all discouragements along the way. In order to understand our work let us first see what we mean by international—between nations. There is no qualifying adjective. We do not mean between large nations or especially favored nations or nations with whom we can make advantageous agreements. "Between nations" means all nations, large and small, rich and poor, highly civilized or backward, the whole world over.

At the dawn of civilization man thought only of his own immediate family—every man's hand was raised against his neighbor. Then came the next step up and he realized the family alone could not survive, the tribe was the greater strength. Then came the great feudal cities, these later amalgamating into great states. Later there developed countries and nations each glorifying their own nationals and holding in slight regard the nationals of others. Warfare and strife was the order of the day. Taking from the weaker, by force, whatever the stronger nations desired, subjugating and oppressing backward peoples was the principle until the World War taught that nations can no longer win wars; that victors are losers with the vanquished, and that only by banishing war from the face of the earth and by the cooperation of nations can the slowly developed, painfully built structure of our present day civilization be saved.

So international cooperation for the prevention of war was born, slowly, painfully, in the travail of all the world throughout the centuries, and only by careful nursing and constant tending will the infant thought grow to such sturdy strength that war will become the crime among the nations that murder now is among the civilized peoples of the earth. Modern warfare involves the whole nation, not merely the soldiers, as the death lists in the World War proved. How then will we keep our promises to the dead and protect the living?

Cooperation to prevent war—how can we cooperate with other nations? One means ready to hand is the Permanent Court of International Justice. The present status of the World Court situation was made clear in the October letter of the state committee chairman to the local Leagues and in the literature sent subsequently. We cannot but deplore the fact that the United States of America has chosen so far to ignore the request of the other nations for a "further exchange of views." A second means is by arbitration of all difficulties with other nations; a third means, by progressive codification of international law; and the fourth, by steadily working towards the outlawry of war.

The strength of the League of Women Voters is in its motto—"no action without study and no study without action." So it behooves this committee to study constantly and diligently the ever changing situations in foreign affairs as they concern this country. To know, thoroughly, our foreign policy, what it is and how and by whom administered. To know why we are involved in Nicaragua and what the difficulty is in Mexico. What it is that China is striving for and what

(Continued on Page 2)

THE LEAGUE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

There appeared in the October VOTER an article by one of our national officers on the need of educating our youth to become good citizens and to enable them to use their vote intelligently. This is just another evidence of the application of the principles of the League —to educate in citizenship. Now, as at no other time, the need for arousing the interest of the citizens of Indiana in political education is evident. Professor A. R. Hatton of Northwestern University in an address at the state convention of the Ohio League commended the League particularly on its activities in providing opportunity for political education. A few of the key paragraphs of his address are quoted below.

"Among the organizations of national scope, it is leading the way in proclaiming the need of political education and in providing means for its accomplishment . . . . . It has taken the first steps in educating the voters to the need of political education. It is proclaiming with all its might, and with an earnestness that is in itself appealing, that popular government is a grave and difficult matter and can be safely conducted only when the voters so realize and are in possession of accurate information regarding the questions upon which they must pass."

"Everywhere, the League has made careless legislation and inefficient administration at least a little more difficult. Everywhere, I find formerly slipshod politicians wholesomely respectful, though a little resentful, of the demand of the League that their actions be open to investigation and justifiable upon a basis of fact.'

"It (the League) says to the voters, 'Be partisan if you will, but let your partisanship follow knowledge of the facts rather than precede or ignore such knowledge.' In this manner the League is performing the enormously valuable function of reminding the parties that they can justify their existence only as instruments of popular government and must not assume that they are substitutes for it."

"Beyond doubt the League of Women Voters is today the outstanding organization of national scope working for, pleading for, demanding, the application of intelligence as well as conscience to the solution of political problems and the conduct of public affairs. Already its influence has been out of all proportion to its age or its numbers."

These are glowing statements of the purpose and accomplishments of the League made by a man who is familiar with the work of the organization. The League in Indiana must renew its efforts in this direction. People in Indiana are now seriously thinking of affairs of government; they are eagerly seeking a source of non-partisan information. The League throughout the state must be adequately prepared to give that information.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

the Briand Proposal is for this country and for France.

Every time we think "Peace" and "Cooperation" we are that much nearer our goal. Peace cannot be a lull between wars but must be an active state of mind, an actual goal aggressively reached. We must remember and learn to keep forever before us the fact that the nationals of all nations want the same things: their own country for themselves, not for foreign exploitation; self government (which our forefathers thought important enough to fight for!); a right to a living wage, and decent living and working conditions; public schools; separation of Church and State. Our languages may differ, our color may vary in shade, our manners and customs may be unlike, but our hope of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is the same the world over.

By those who misrepresent our position, we have been called many harsh names and may continue to be called many more for our tireless effort and fearless work on behalf of World Peace. We have neither time nor inclination to call names, as the work in hand is too great, too important and too essential to the World's progress to permit our looking to right or left or stopping to ward off or fling a stone. With our eyes ever on the goal of World Cooperation and World Peace in spite of heartache or hurt, in spite of weariness or woe, we must ever continue our fight for knowledge of World affairs and an understanding and shouldering of our own share in them—for only in knowledge is there strength and in the dissemination of knowledge is true democracy.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The 1928 Convention of the National League of Women Voters is to take place April 23-28 in Chicago. In selecting Chicago for its eighth convention the League returns to the scene of its first convention. It was in February, 1920, in Chicago, that the League had its first national congress in connection with the fifty-first and final convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

With politics, issues and candidates, and the part women will play in the campaign, holding first place in the interests of women voters next spring, the 1928 convention promises to attract the largest representation in League history The Illinois League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. James W. Morrison is president, is to be the hostess League.

When writing to our advertisers be sure to mention the INDIANA WOMAN VOTER.

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Florence Kirlin, Editor

Editorial

NEEDED—A REGISTRATION LAW FOR INDIANA

The League of Women Voters in Indiana has been calling attention to the fact that the old registration law was repealed in 1927 and pointing out the dangers involved in elections without any legal lists of voters. The League recognizes the fact that the old registration law was far from a model one, that it resulted in needless expense in small communities and that practical politicians in these smaller communities see no need for any registration at all.

Any registration bill in the 1929 Assembly which will have the support of the Indiana League, must provide for the classification of cities and towns, whereby this condition in the smaller communities can be alleviated. But the problem of padded poll books and illegal voting is a very real one in the larger cities and more congested areas, and corruption in these larger units affects the entire state. Members of the Assembly from Lake and Marion Counties practically dominate that body. Lake County for instance, is able to swing an election of a United States Senator. Isn't it important that elections in these communities be as free from corruption as it is possible to make them? A good registration law is one tool to use in securing elections free from graft. Every voter in Indiana should be interested in getting a really workable registration law for this state, and should have this particular piece of legislation in mind when voting for the members of the General Assembly next spring.

A good registration law is one which provides the maximum means of preventing fraudulent voting and does so with a minimum inconvenience to the voter and with minimum expense to the taxpayer.

The old, ineffective and much amended registration law is gone. It is the privilege as well as the duty of the voters of Indiana to make themselves responsible for a registration law which will accomplish the purpose for which a registration law is designed—to prevent fraudulent voting. And a law can be written which will be applicable to different types of communities and which will attain the desired result with a minimum of inconvenience and expense to the citizens. The good citizen of small communities who is right in his belief that the old registration law worked a needless hardship on him should not combine his forces with the unscrupulous citizen of the large community who knows that a registration law makes it much more difficult for him to corrupt elections. The good citizen of the small towns and rural districts should work with the good citizen of the large communities to secure a registration law that will serve its purpose without being an unnecessary expense or burden to citizens of any community. Such registration laws have been passed in other states and can be passed in Indiana, provided the citizens know what they want and go after it.

PROGRAM HELPS

Efficiency in Government

Efficiency in Government Kit $1.50

Mimeographed lesson sheets and copies of registration law in Indiana.

"A Model Registration System", National Municipal League.

"Registration Laws", National League of Women Voters.

"A Proposed System for Registering Voters and Canvassing the Lists", Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.

Election Law Pamphlets, Indiana.

"Of, By, and For the People, Yes or No?", Albert J. Beveridge.

"The Direct Primary", National League of Women Voters.

"Nominating Methods", National League of Women Voters.

"An Answer to Vice President Dawes", National Municipal League.

"Ballot Changes for Illinois", Illinois League of Women Voters.

"Federal Aid to the States", National League of Women Voters, 20c.

International Cooperation to Prevent War

"A Way Out of the Court Deadlock", Esther Everett Lape. Reprints available at state office.

"Ask Me Another", National League of Women Voters.

"Arbitration, The Only Substitute for War—What Do You Know About It?", National Committee on Cause and Cure of War, 15c.

Women In Industry

"Why Special Legislation for Women in Industry", N. L. W. V., 7c.

"Industrial Hazards to Women in Industry", N. L. W. V., 5c.

"Prohibition of Night Work for Women", N. L. W. V., 5c.

"A Program for Unemployment", N. L. W. V., 5c.

"Women and the Labor Movement in America", N. L. W. V., 5c.

THE INDIANA CONVENTION

The Board of Directors of the Indiana League of Women Voters at its November meeting accepted the invitation of the Indianapolis League to hold the state convention in Indianapolis. It will be held during the week of March 12th. The January VOTER will carry more detailed plans of the convention.

It is customary for the League to hold its convention in Indianapolis on alternate years in order that more members can attend the meetings. An attractive program in a very attractive setting is being planned for this year. Each local League should start planning now to send delegates to this convention. In view of the present political situation in Indiana, the League has a very urgent piece of work to be done next year, and that work must be outlined at the convention. The entire program for the year 1927-28 was planned to prepare for the more active work necessary in 1928-29, a General Assembly meeting year, and the action of the Convention will be the culmination of this year of study.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE WOMAN VOTER, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, EXCEPT AUGUST, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. FOR OCTOBER 1, 1927.

State of Indiana County of Marion, SS.:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Florence Kirlin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business manager of The Woman Voter and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August, 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Indiana League of Women Voters, 613 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; Editor, Florence Kirlin, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.; Managing Editor, None; Business Manager, Florence Kirlin, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately under the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more on total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Indiana League of Women Voters, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.; President, Frances Doan Streightoff, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.; Executive Secretary, Florence Kirlin, 613 Illinois Building Indianapolis, Ind.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appear upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,
FLORENCE KIRLIN, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1927.

(SEAL) MAY STUART,
My commission expires August 25, 1929. Notary Public.

INTERVIEWS *with* Mrs. KNOX

This month's question:

"What dishes would you suggest for the Holidays?"

"At no time of the year does Knox Sparkling Gelatine seem more important to me than during the Holidays—the time of all times for delicious, appetizing, wholesome delicacies! May I suggest that you order a package of Knox Gelatine and try the three Holiday Recipes printed below?

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING
(*Six Servings*)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water — ¼ cup currants — ½ cup seeded raisins
1 cup milk — ½ cup dates — ½ cup nuts
1 square chocolate — ½ cup sugar — Few grains salt
½ teaspoonful vanilla — 2 egg whites

Soak gelatine in cold water. Put milk with fruit in double boiler. When hot, add melted chocolate mixed with a little sugar and milk to make a smooth paste (or use 3 tablespoonfuls cocoa). Add soaked gelatine, sugar and salt, remove from fire and when mixture begins to thicken, add vanilla and nut meats, chopped, and lastly fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into wet mold decorated with whole nut meats and raisins. Chill, unmold on serving dish and garnish with holly. Serve with sweetened and flavored whipped cream, whipped evaporated milk or with a currant jelly sauce.

"Any bowl in your kitchen may serve as a mold."

JELLIED TURKEY
(*Six Servings*)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water — ½ onion — 2 cups stock or gravy
Few sprigs parsley — Salt, pepper — 2 stalks celery
Roast turkey, chopped or sliced — Dressing

Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes. Place left-over gravy or stock, sliced vegetables and seasonings, a few bones if desired and any left-over dressing in sauce-pan and simmer slowly for about half hour. Remove bones, and add soaked gelatine. When gelatine is dissolved, strain; when mixture begins to stiffen, stir in chopped turkey and any additional seasonings necessary. Pour into wet mold and chill.

FRENCH DAINTIES

4 level tablespoonfuls Knox Acidulated Gelatine
4 cups granulated sugar 1 cup cold water 1½ cups boiling water

Soak gelatine in the cold water five minutes. Place sugar and boiling water on fire and when sugar is dissolved add the soaked gelatine and boil slowly fifteen minutes. Remove from fire and divide into two equal parts. To the one part add one-half teaspoonful of the Lemon Flavoring found in separate envelope and two teaspoonfuls lemon extract. To the other part add one-quarter teaspoonful Lemon Flavoring and one teaspoonful extract of cinnamon, cloves or whatever flavor preferred. If peppermint is desired use one-half teaspoonful only. Any coloring desired may be added. Pour into bread tins, which have been dipped in cold water, to the depth of three-fourths inch, and let stand over night. Turn out, cut in squares and roll in powdered or fine granulated sugar.

NOTE: If the Plain Sparkling package is used add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice to take the place of the Lemon Flavoring and Lemon Extract when making lemon dainties.

"The Plum Pudding, for Christmas, of course! The Jellied Turkey for the day after—when the left-overs come out of the ice box, and the French Dainties for the entire Holiday week. They are *healthful* confections especially good for children. Why not try them!"

Mrs. Knox

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